

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

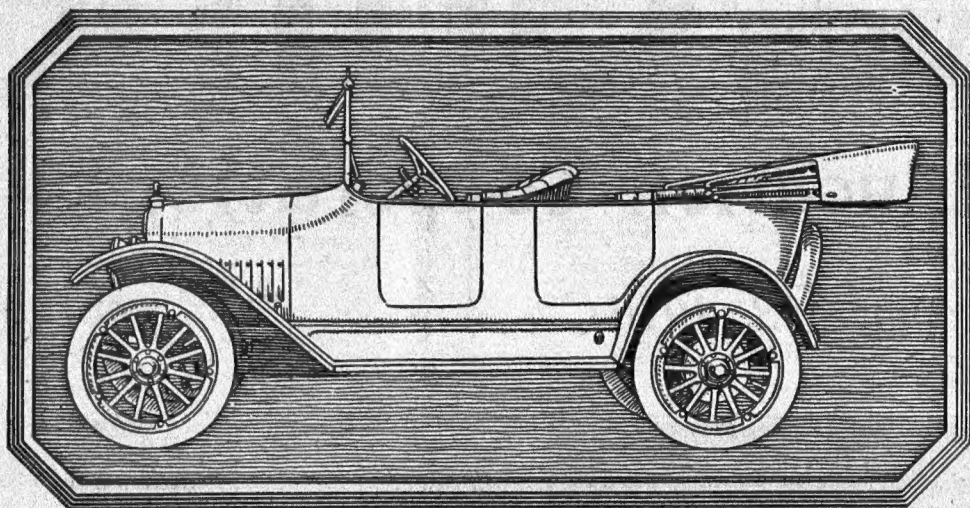
Winnipeg Man.

September 13, 1916

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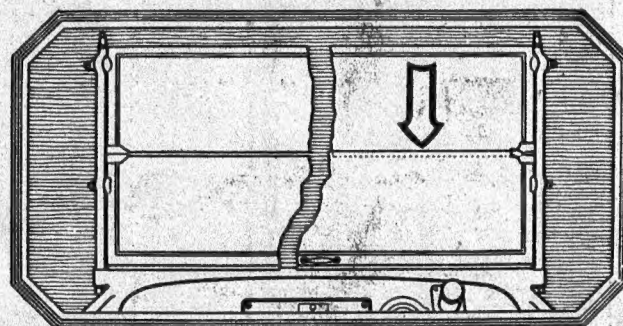
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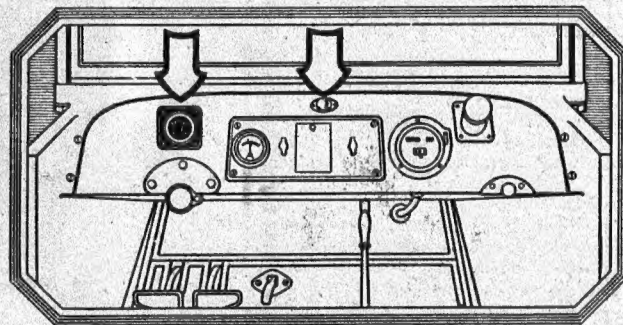
Write for the New Maxwell Catalogue. C 10

Maxwell

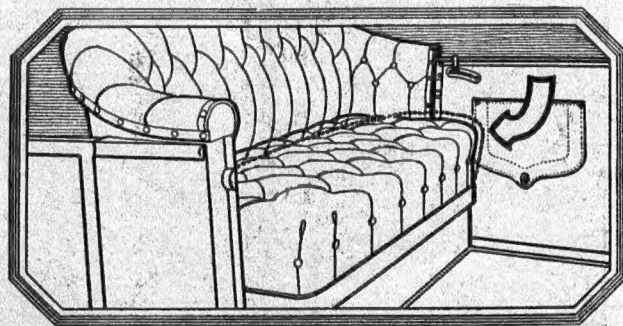
Motor Company of Canada, Ltd.
Windsor, Ont.



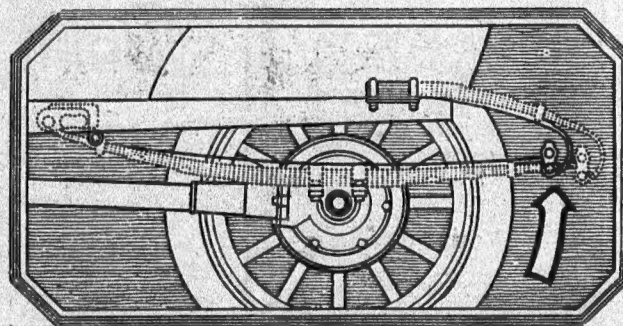
Arrow points to new and improved windshield. Upper half overlaps lower half. Absolutely rain-tight.



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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The following prices for Ford Cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

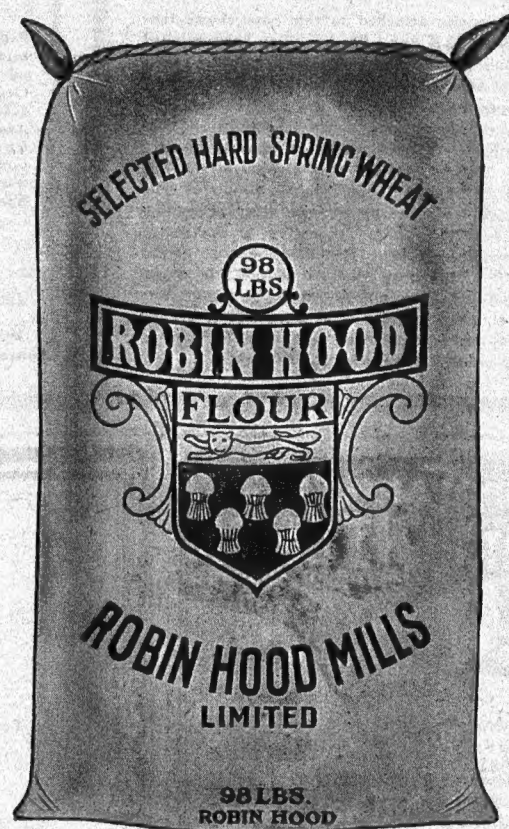
Chassis	- -	\$45000
Runabout	- -	47500
Touring Car	- -	49500
Coupelet	- -	69500
Town Car	- -	78000
Sedan	- -	89000

f. o. b. Ford, Ontario

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time

Ford Motor Company of Canada Limited
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ROBIN HOOD FLOUR

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 13th, 1916

CANADA'S FIRST WOMEN VOTERS

The women of Saskatchewan, last to acquire the franchise, are to be the first to use it. When the Saskatchewan government takes a referendum on the abolition of the liquor dispensaries, on December 11, a new element will have entered into the government of that province. It remains to be seen whether women will use this privilege in great numbers or whether they will regard it as negligently as men have been inclined to do in the past. Much will depend upon the fervor with which the advocates of this reform take up the task of informing the women of the importance of having their names put on the voters' lists. There exists at present much confusion in the minds of these new citizens concerning the qualifications necessary for the municipal and the provincial franchise and the fact that the referendum is to be taken at the time of the municipal elections will add not a little to the complication. Nearly every week letters come to The Guide asking whether the new law means that all women can vote or whether only property holding women have this right. The law for women in respect to this is now exactly the same as for men. Only those who have property in their own name can vote in municipal elections, but any woman, twenty-one years of age, who is a British subject and who has resided in the province of Saskatchewan for one year, may register as a voter and vote on the temperance referendum and at all provincial elections hereafter. As the time is so short it is fortunate that the first question confronting the new voters is one on which they will not require any education. While it has never been claimed by the advocates of woman suffrage that women would vote as a unit on any particular problem, it has always been felt that they were more nearly unanimous on the temperance question than on any other issue with which they may be confronted. It will be a source of deep disappointment, then, if the women fail to turn out in force to express their opinion upon a matter which so vitally concerns their homes and the future of their children. Apart from its influence on the province the vote on the referendum will be interesting as affording Canadian men, for the first time, an opportunity to observe for themselves the effect upon their women-folk of exercising the franchise. The momentous question of what will become of the baby while the mother is out voting will have to be settled in many homes, and if the anti-suffragists are to be believed many Saskatchewan men face the dire possibility of a sudden rupture of their domestic felicity on December 11.

APPLES AND THE TARIFF

A representative of the Winnipeg Free Press investigated the apple market in Winnipeg and in the course of the investigation interviewed a wholesale fruit buyer in the city who made the following statement, published in the Free Press, September 2:—

"I was negotiating for 25 carloads of Washington apples," this gentleman said, "when I was informed that I could get apples for the same price in British Columbia. I wired to ascertain if this were true and found that the price was just exactly the same as I would have to pay for the Washington apples, plus the duty. I bought in Washington. So you see that the consumer has to pay 50 cents a barrel and 17 cents a box extra for customs concession to British Columbia growers that was claimed would give them protection in the prairie markets against the competition of the United States growers. The duty was increased at the last session of parliament from 40 cents to 90 cents a barrel, and from 13 to 30 cents a box. The sum of \$5,000 was collected on a recent shipment of Washington apples which consumers had to pay, and the B.C. growers are making no pretence of fixing their prices to shut out American imports. They

will this season take advantage of the crop shortage in the east to exact every cent the duty will allow them, and the American stuff will come in just the same. The consumer is the goat."

It will be remembered that when the British Columbia apple growers went down to Ottawa last season and got an extra 50 cents per barrel duty on apples they said it was merely for protection against the American apple and not to enable them to charge a higher price, but here is proof positive that the British Columbia apple growers have added the extra 50 cents on to the price of their fruit. It merely illustrates that the protectionist is the same kind of a human being no matter whether he is a farmer and grows apples for a living or makes war munitions and wears a title. The protectionist wants the tariff just for one thing and that is to allow him to get a higher price for his product than the laws of supply and demand will entitle him to. It will mean, therefore, that those who buy British Columbia apples this year will get in return for their money some apples and the balance tariff. It is doubtful if the amount of tariff included with the apples will give them any better flavor for pies or make their tonic qualities any more apparent.

PROTECTION AND BRITISH TRADE

The present time seems to afford splendid opportunities for Protectionists. Arguments that in normal times would never stand the test of reason for an instant are now being advanced with greater acceptance, largely because the bright ray of clear reason is partially obscured by the dark screen of personal and national hate. What is the proper trade policy to pursue after the war? Protectionists claim that the only salvation for the Empire is by means of the protective tariff system. It is to be a graded one, the highest to be applied to enemy nations, neutral countries come second in the scale and the lowest is to apply to the allies in the war. Back of all the suggestions is the purpose that Germany must be prevented from ever again disrupting the peace of the world in an endeavor to attain her ambition of world domination. But will the imposition of a prohibitive tariff accomplish this end? Will not this step rather play into Germany's hands who has always recognized that one of the chief sources of Britain's strength lies in her merchant marine, the continued operation of which is made possible thru her control of the seas? Great Britain has been able to withstand the financial and economic strain to which it has been put, financing its allies as well as bearing the burden of its own enormous war expenditures, almost entirely on account of its maritime superiority. Germany, recognizing this, has done and continues to do everything within her power to cripple Britain's carrying trade. What will be the effect of a tariff on the merchant marine? The United States affords a striking example of the injury that will result from any such policy. In the day of the sailing vessel and the sailing ship, just before the advent of the iron steamship, vessels flying the stars and stripes were to be found in every port and along every known trade route in the world, in fact they seriously threatened the maritime supremacy of Britain. Today the merchant marine of the United States is, comparatively speaking, non-existent. The reason for this great change is that as soon as American manufacturers began to feel the benefit to themselves of the tariff rates imposed with the object of building up industry that had been so seriously upset by the Civil war, they demanded further protection of home industries from foreign competition. This resulted

in the adoption of high customs tariffs, not only curtailing trade but also increasing the cost of shipbuilding and from that time the American merchant marine rapidly declined. Protection killed the American mercantile marine and if allowed it will just as surely kill the British. Should this at any time take place there will have been accomplished by the people themselves something which the combined navies of the Empire's enemies have been striving to do by every means in their power for the past two years.

INCREASING THE HUMUS IN SOILS

One of the most serious problems now confronting farmers in many parts of Western Canada is the decreasing amount of humus in the soil. In areas like the Red River Valley the humus has its greatest value in loosening up the gumbo and rendering it less likely to bake, but in the areas farther West the need of something to bind the soil together and prevent worse drifting from year to year is urgently needed. Particularly true is this in Central and Southern Saskatchewan and Southern Alberta. In many places there, soil drifting has become a positive menace, particularly in the spring. The trouble was not so apparent last year or this year, but with the heavy crop we took off in 1915 and the reaping of another average crop this year the trouble will be more aggravated than ever with the return of dry years.

There is enough nitrogen in practically all of our soils. Tho the soils of our semi-arid regions are not so rich in humus, such humus as they do contain is much richer in nitrogen than that of humid parts. What we need is a binding element. The older countries use stable manure, and green crops, particularly clovers, are used extensively. We will not have for many years enough livestock in Western Canada to turn but a very small part of the immense quantities of straw into manure. In fact too many farmers now move their stable instead of their manure pile when the latter gets too big or the closest slough gets filled up. Clovers are still in the experimental stage and those which would add the most humus have proven successful in only a few places so far. Peas and vetches, while valuable as leguminous crops are very expensive. Alfalfa is usually too valuable and is not particularly adapted for this purpose since it is a permanent crop. Winter rye promises to be one of the most useful crops for green manuring work. Then we have going to waste every year millions of tons of straw which goes up in smoke or is left to rot where it leaves the threshing machine. Properly applied either as a top dressing or worked into the summerfallow at the right season it would not only add greatly to the humus content of the soil enabling it to retain much more moisture and rendering it more friable, but it would go far to solving the soil drifting problem.

A HAPPY MEETING

On the fourth day of October the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway will meet at the head office of the company at Montreal at 12 o'clock noon to hear the annual report and to elect directors. They no doubt will be very much pleased to hear that the company has a profit of forty-nine million dollars on the year's operations, being the best year in the company's history. In passing it might be noted that the profit made by the C.P.R. in the past year is more than double the combined loss sustained by the C.N.R. and G.T.P. When a railway company in Canada meets a loss it is made up out of the public treasury, but when it makes a profit it goes

to the shareholders. If the government were operating all three roads even as successfully as they are now being operated, it is not difficult to see there would be a nice margin of profit to go into the public treasury and reduce general taxation.

A GENEROUS DOOK

In Great Britain the Duke of Sutherland, who owns in all around 1,358,000 acres of land, has recently given a free gift of 12,000 acres to the State. The conditions of this gift are that the land is to be used for the settlement of volunteer soldiers and sailors who have been on foreign service. The Duke is to be consulted regarding the first selection of suitable settlers, but, apart from that, the selection of the settlers and the conditions upon which they are to hold their allotments are to be left to the Scottish secretary. Of the 12,000 acres, five or six thousand are to be set aside for afforestation by the State. The gift is free, the land is to be handed over on absolute conveyance, his Grace's only reservation being that the fishing rights on the locks and rivers shall be preserved to him and his successors. Thus, as the Co-operative News points out, on November 11 Britain is to own a bit of herself. The working out of the scheme for resettling this land will be watched with interest.

FUNCTION OF BANK MANAGER

The Guide is in receipt of a number of letters from individual farmers stating that when applying for credit at their local bank, the manager, before granting the accommodation, insisted on the farmer taking out hail insurance, life insurance or fire insurance with a company for which he was agent and upon which business he received a commission. We have also letters from farmers stating that

before they could get the accommodation they required they were forced to consign their grain to a certain firm in Winnipeg for which the bank manager was agent and from whom he received a commission for all business sent by him.

This matter was discussed at the Banker-Farmer Conference in Winnipeg a few weeks ago and it was the unanimous opinion of the Conference that this practice should be entirely abolished. From the standpoint of the bank it is undesirable because it would have a tendency to cloud the business judgment of the local manager in granting his credit accommodations. In fact, it is known that local managers have in certain cases granted larger credit than was warranted simply because they were getting a large commission on insurance placed with them by the applicant for the loan. Such conditions react upon the farmers generally because all losses have to be made up by higher interest charges.

From the standpoint of the farmers this practice is very objectionable because the banks are established by law for public accommodation and this practice is most unjustifiable interference with the liberty of the individual. It is rather too much of the Prussian method to be popular in Canada. Most of the banks doing business in the West have definitely instructed their local managers that they must not act as agent for any other line of business but are to be bankers and bankers only. But there are a few banks that still permit this practice. Most banks can well afford to pay their local managers a living salary and not force them to secure a part of their living by commissions from their customers' private business. One farmer who was subjected to this treatment recently paid off his note when it was due and transferred his business to another bank.

MANITOBA EX-MINISTERS' TRIAL

The trial of members of the late Manitoba Government on the general charge of conspiracy to defraud the province in the construction of the Parliament buildings ended on Tuesday, September 5, when the jury failed to agree on a verdict. Proceedings were started on September 1, 1915 in the city police court against Sir Rodmond Roblin, and three of the men who sat in his cabinet—Hon. W. H. Montague, Hon. George R. Coldwell and Hon. James H. Howden. On November 13, Dr. Montague died suddenly of apoplexy.

The Chief Crown Counsel is authority for the statement that the jury stood nine to three in favor of conviction. The further direction of the case now rests with the Attorney-General and it remains with him to decide whether or not there will be a new trial.

The Guide is always pleased to receive from its readers contributions for the Patriotic Fund, Red Cross Fund, Polish Relief Fund, Serbian and Belgian Relief Funds or any of the various Patriotic and relief funds in connection with the war. All these contributions are always acknowledged in the columns of The Guide and are forwarded to the proper party in charge of such funds so that they will be used for the purpose for which they were donated. The Guide is not desirous of interfering with any other funds, but those who have not yet contributed and are in a position to do so may send in their contributions any time they feel inclined.

The Dominion Government War Loan opened on Tuesday, September 12. One hundred dollar bonds sell for \$97.50 with interest at 5 per cent. Applications may be made to any bank or any broker. It is the best and safest investment in sight and at the same time a patriotic duty.



JILTED

A Farmers' Packing Plant

Over 2,000 farmers own this plant at Wausau, Wisconsin. It's making \$1,000 a month

By E. A. Weir, B.S.A.

It is frequently asserted that the "packing" business is one of the most highly specialized and scientifically managed industries of today. And there seems absolutely no reason to doubt the assertion. Packers say that the only part of the hog they don't use is the squeal, and a visit to any large plant would confirm such. An investigation carried on by one of the state universities of the United States is foundation for the statement that the poor packer is reduced to the extremity of taking his small allowance from the by-products of the stock that pass thru his abattoirs, or, in other words, he has injected so much thorough scientific work into this business that he is able to make a handsome profit from by-products alone. Even tho it was a state college investigation that made this discovery, there is always some individual mean enough to ask when this assertion is made, "How much were they paid to find it out that way." This is simply mentioned as one instance of the well known fact that the packing industry has not got the confidence of the public at all. Controversy as to the extent of blame resting on it of course will always be plentiful, but there is no denying the public idea in regard to the large packing interests.

The packing business, while extending over a considerable period of years from the early sixties, has had a marvellously rapid growth in recent years in America. Now it has extended its operations in a large way into the Argentine, into Australia and over our own country. Not only is this gigantic combination extending its operations over enormous areas of territory, but its ramifications extend into nearly every phase of the livestock business. The packers not only loan money in enormous sums over large areas for buying, feeding and finishing cattle, they buy much of the stock direct, they kill and cure it, and the general impression is now that they have started the operation of retail stores of their own in many cities of the United States and Canada. The latter, of course, is common in Western Canada, but that the aim is to make it a great system completely controlling the retail trade is the impression. These packers have unlimited millions at their disposal, so that the shifting about of a few millions to keep control of the industry in any one place amounts to nothing when they are in a position to take it out of the producer in some other part of the country, or probably even in another country altogether. That this state of affairs as controlled at present has made, is making and will continue to make for great discontent on the part of the producer is not open to argument, and the state of mind as exhibited by American producers, particularly during the last three years, is ample proof of it. There are always men who kick on conditions generally, particularly when they lose money by bad judgment in buying or selling under booms, but where a nation of producers rises up on its hind legs and paws the air in wrath there is something genuinely askew, and particularly so when packers cannot or will not answer the simplest of questions asked them. Such a thing happened at El Paso, Texas, last winter when the American National Association of Stock Growers held their annual convention and decided to collect some millions of dollars to fight the packing interests. What this will accomplish remains to be seen, but it is doubtful if it will get very far under the packers' skins.

The Co-operative Movement

On top of this is another movement in Minnesota and Wisconsin quite unpretentious as yet, that may or may not amount to something in time. That is the establishment of small farmers' packing plants. There are now two of these in operation and two more building. The writer had the privilege of spending part of a day at one of these new plants established on January 17 last at Wausau, Wisconsin. Wausau is a beautiful little city of about 15,000 people, lying near the centre of Wisconsin and surrounded by a splendid mixed farming country with many small towns and villages within a comparatively short dis-

tance from it. The territory is well and long settled, and while the natural agricultural resources are not so rich as many other areas in that or neighboring states, it has rapidly developed of recent years into a progressive part of the state. While mixed farming is carried on mostly, it now leans rather heavily to dairying, as is quite evident from the black and white and fawn colors of the Holstein and Guernsey veals reaching the new plant.

The Farmers' Co-operative Packing Company of Wausau was organized in September, 1914, and capitalized at \$250,000. A reliable stock salesman was given charge of the sale of stock, and by January 21, 1915, had sold nearly \$200,000 worth. The shares were \$100 each. The first \$100,000 were sold at par, the next \$50,000 at \$106, the second \$50,000 at \$112 and the last \$50,000 at \$118. This gave a premium of \$18,000 to offset the selling charges. Practically all the money on past due notes has

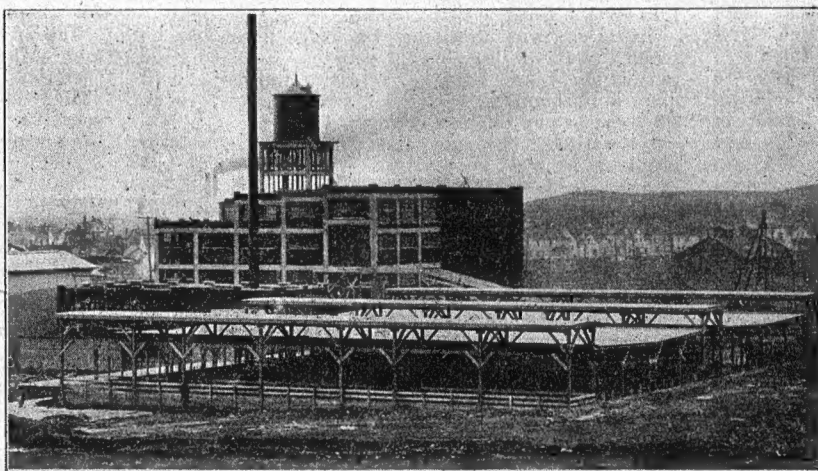
and worked with the engineers and contractor during construction. There are fifteen directors, of which the manager is one. They hold not over four meetings per year and receive three dollars per day and expense money for their meetings. An executive made up of the president, secretary-treasurer, manager and one other carry on the business from meeting to meeting, but the responsibility falls practically altogether on the manager. He is the only man who knows the packing business and the only man drawing a salary that could be called such. He was formerly a Federal government meat inspector and has spent his entire life in the packing business. He worked in twenty-two different houses, from the largest to the smallest, and made a special study of the business from the consumers' standpoint as well. That he has gathered a wealth of experience is plainly evident. The difficulty of securing managers knowing all phases of the pack-

ing business is great, and since the small plant cannot pay high priced specialists in the capacity of assistants, the necessity of getting an able manager of wide experience is doubly important. The plant is exceedingly economical in arrangement, and everything from the receiving yard to the fertilizer room is maintained in a scrupulously neat, clean condition. The writer cannot recall having been in a neater office anywhere at any time, and the working conditions of all the employees seemed to be so satisfactory that a spirit of co-operation existed rarely found in any factory of any kind. The evidence of ability to handle men was plentiful. In starting, Mr. Hoopman preferred to take a considerable number of green men and train them, rather than bring in older men from other plants at high wages. He did secure competent heads for his different departments.

When operation began seventy unskilled laborers were required to do what thirty-seven are now doing. Endless days and nights were spent in teaching employees the work. Six men for as many different departments were hired from different packing houses, men whom the manager had met himself during his own time in various houses and whom he knew were alive and had ability. As an instance, a new man had to be started on the lard department, and it took much hard work with many nights as late as 11 o'clock to get him trained. Now he has learned the lesson well and the quality of lard being turned out is very superior indeed. Where increases are deserved the policy of giving them without asking has been found a lot more profitable than the danger of incurring any dissatisfaction over wages. This is merely cited to show that not only stock buying, expert knowledge of meat curing, meat marketing, etc., are needed, but also a knowledge of men and how to handle them. In short, the knowledge and ability required to handle a plant like this is most unusual and difficult to find. There are forty-nine people all told in connection with the plant, which includes three salesmen and one expert auditor, perhaps the most essential man about the plant next to the manager himself.

The plant is 118 feet long by 87 feet wide, with a basement and four stories, and has a capacity of 200 hogs, 40 cattle and 100 calves or sheep per day. It was designed by a Chicago abattoir engineering firm of wide experience. At present it is running 60 per cent. capacity, and this is about the limit during this season for any of the packing plants, whether large or small. It is constructed of brick and reinforced concrete and is fire-proof thruout. The power house, ice house and stock yards are at the back of the main plant, as shown in the cut. The plant is built on one corner of a block of 18 acres of land which is used for holding and feeding stock. Here many piggy sows which are too far gone to pass the federal inspection regulations are held over and the pigs raised. Other hogs not ready to kill are often fed for a time and finished up properly. The same happens with many cattle, or sometimes cattle which could better be disposed of on other markets can be held to make up shipments or for a

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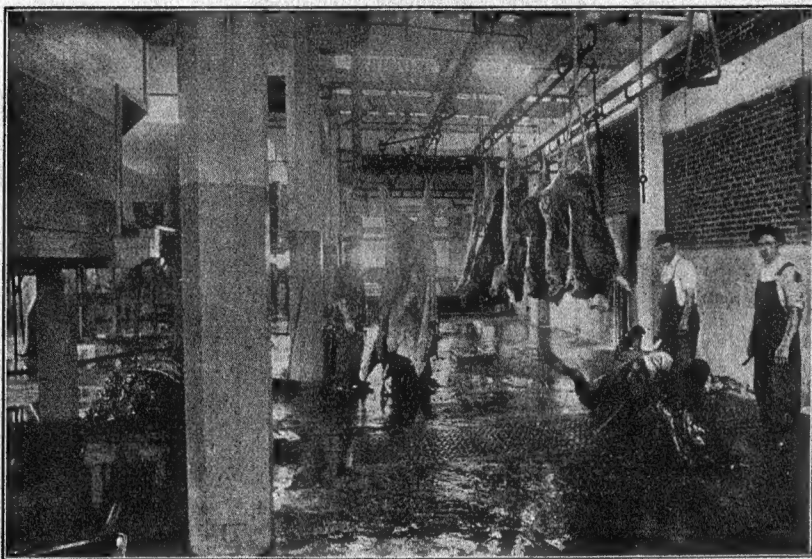
The Wausau Packing Plant as seen from the rear, showing the yards and sheds while under construction.

been paid this summer. Another sixty days should see the last cleaned up.

There are 2,078 stockholders. None hold less than one or more than ten shares, and each has only one vote regardless of the number of shares held. The manager and all heads of departments are stockholders. After paying the stock salesman and all expenses of the company up to the time of letting the contract there was left \$220,000. The land and building cost \$165,000, which left about \$55,000 for operation, really too small a sum. This is now found to be one of the greatest handicaps in the operation of the plant, and the directors are considering increasing the capital stock another \$100,000 to give greater working capital, which will be needed much worse when a heavier season approaches in the fall or when marketing conditions are not so favorable as at present. This plant should have at least \$150,000 working capital to carry meat in storage, to take advantage of varying markets, carry stock, etc. The present high prices also make operation more difficult from this standpoint.

The Management

The present manager, L. C. Hoopman, of Milwaukee, was engaged before construction began



The beef killing floor of the Wausau factory. The plant has a capacity of 200 hogs, 40 cattle and 100 calves or sheep daily.

Woman in Politics

"In some lines woman must lead, while in others man must lead and together . . . they will be the means of having new values placed on human life and labor"

By F. J. Dixon, M.L.A.

Ever since Eve of the Creation, woman has been an uncertain quantity in the realm of politics. According to the theologians, Eve won the first political debate when she persuaded Adam to partake of the apple. As a result of that first polemic victory we are now hoeing sow thistles and pulling



ANNE HUTCHISON

mustard instead of basking under the palm trees eating bananas and bread fruit. At least that is one interpretation of the story. Yet, in spite of all the sins the face of man is black with, any man worth his salt would rather be with Janey Canuck in the Canadian West than lolling in some Eveless Eastern Eden.

One would like to mention the achievements of woman in non-political fields, and her achievements are many, but with a glance at the women of history we must pass on to our main theme.

A wise boy when asked which was the most important date in history, replied: "Cleopatra's date with Anthony." Who can estimate the effect of that fateful date upon Roman politics? Whatever the time or clime of politics the influence of woman has been ever present. Eve and Elizabeth, Deborah and Delilah, Martha and Mary, Boadicea and Victoria, Marie Antoinette and Joan of Arc are only a few of the momentous names that stare at us from the pages of history.

Some Notable Women

In the politics of the immediate past some notable women have played their parts nobly and well. For example, Anne Hutchison, Mary Dyer, Frances E. Willard, Susan B. Anthony, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Julia Ward Howe, Mary Wollstonecraft and Mrs. John Stuart Mill. Only a passing reference to some of them can be made, but their names, and others, are familiar to all who study the history of the human march to freedom.

Mary Wollstonecraft was not the first champion of her sex, but she was one of the staunchest pioneers of the modern suffrage movement. She was a woman of Britain, and in 1792 published a book entitled "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman." Her book created a great sensation and started a discussion which is still going on.

John Stuart Mill's book on "The Subjection of Women" is still one of the classics of the suffrage movement, but it is not generally known that Mrs. Mill was an ardent feminist and a publicist of no mean order.

In the New World, Anne Hutchison was the first to suffer for the right of woman to orate in public. Anne Hutchison came over with the Pilgrim fathers. Those gentlemen of the olden time, altho seeking in a new land liberty of expression for themselves, would by no means allow Anne Hutchison to deliver the religious message she felt called to give to the people. For her persistence in exercising her right of free public speech she was finally exiled from Massachusetts. Some years later she was murdered by the Indians, and may rightly be called the first American martyr for woman's liberty.

When Anne Hutchison was banished from Massachusetts she was accompanied by her own family and a few loyal friends, including Mary Dyer, who later was hanged by the neck until she was dead



JULIA WARD HOWE

for the heinous crime of espousing the cause of liberty and preaching the truth as she saw it. While waiting for the death sentence to be executed she wrote "An Appeal to the General Court at Boston" on behalf of two Quaker friends who had been condemned to be hung, a quotation from which will show the spirit of the woman:

"Whereas," she writes, "I am by many charged with the guilt-

ness of my own blood; if you mean, in my coming to Boston, I am therein clear and justified by the Lord, in whose will I came, who will require my blood of you be sure, who have made a law to take away the lives of the innocent servants of God, who are called by you 'Cursed Quakers,' altho I say—and am a living witness for them and the Lord—that He hath blessed them and sent them to you. Therefore be not found fighters against God, but let my counsel and request be accepted with you, to repeal all such laws, that the truth and the servants of the Lord may have free passage among you, and you be kept from shedding innocent blood. . . . You will not repent that you were kept from shedding blood, tho it were by a woman. It's not mine own life I seek—for I choose rather to suffer with the people of God than to enjoy the pleasures of Egypt—but the life of the seed which I know the Lord hath blessed."

While she was mounting the scaffold she was informed that she had been reprieved. Carried back to jail she found that her reprieve was dependent upon her promising to leave Massachusetts forever. This she gently but firmly refused to do.

"My life," she said, "is not accepted, neither availeth me, in comparison with the lives and liberty of the truth and the servants of the living God, for which in the bowels of love and meekness I sought you; yet, nevertheless, with wicked hands have you put two of them to death, which makes me feel that the mercies of the wicked is cruelty. I rather choose to die than to live, as from you, as guilty of their innocent blood." And die she did. But her soul goes marching ahead of the army of women who are fighting for freedom. The seed of truth which Mary Dyer nourished with her heart's blood has been very fruitful, and many women are now participating in the struggle for greater freedom.

Little need be written here of present day women in politics. The daily press records their goings out and their comings in. The names of Jane Adams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Raymond Robins, Mary Fels, Senator Helen Ring Robinson, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Ella Flagg Young, Emma Goldman, the Pankhurst family, Mrs. Pethwick Lawrence, Mrs. Philip Snowden, Red Rosa of Luxemburg, and others, are as familiar in our mouths as household words.

General Status of Woman

Now let us leave the personal phase and consider the general status of woman in politics. Women enjoy the parliamentary franchise in Norway, Denmark, Finland, Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania; in eleven of the United States—Wyoming, Colorado, Washington, California, Idaho, Utah, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Nevada, Montana—and in Alaska, with partial suffrage in Illinois. It is estimated that nearly 4,000,000 American women will vote in the next presidential election. In addition women exercise the franchise in municipal and school matters in many other countries and states. In none of the suffrage countries—with the exception of Finland—have women displayed a keenness for parliamentary honors. They have generally been content to serve on municipal councils and school boards, and have rendered valuable service in those fields. For many years, however, from fifteen to twenty women have sat in the parliament of Finland. As a rule the women candidates have been re-elected, which is evidence that the Finlanders think their women are good legislators. In the United States several women have occupied seats in the state legislatures, and have proven their competence to make laws. A notable example is Senator Helen Ring Robinson, of Colorado.

Equal Suffrage in Canada

Coming to Canada. It is a far cry from 1669 to 1916. In the former year, and the years immediately succeeding, the King of France was engaged in the noble task of shipping young girls to Canada to provide wives for his most loyal subjects. It was stipulated that they should be "Strong, healthy and in every way suitable." Men also were shipped to Canada and told that they would be deprived of the privilege of trading and hunting if not married within two weeks of the arrival of the girls. Love at first sight was more than romantic in those days. Time passes. Customs change. Now, in the spring of 1916, the sun of equal suffrage rises in the West.

Splendid work has been, and is being, done by women's organizations in Canada. The W.C.T.U., the Women Grain Growers, the Home Economic Society, the Winnipeg Civic League, the Mothers' Club, the Council of Women, and similar organiza-

tions are having a great influence upon municipal, provincial and federal politics. The W.C.T.U., for example, had much to do with the creation of the temperance wave which is sweeping over this continent. In Manitoba, the Political Equality League, now converted into the Political Educational League, has been the vehicle by which the women of the province have gone into politics for the vote and got it. The new name of the league is significant and indicates that the women are taking their newly acquired political duties seriously, which is well for all of us.

In Saskatchewan and Alberta suffrage societies have prevailed upon their respective governments to grant the elective franchise to women. The government of British Columbia has promised to take a referendum vote on the question of equal suffrage in the near future. In Western Canada, at any rate, woman is in politics with both feet, and she is getting a toe-hold in the East.

Can Women Vote in Dominion Issues?

There seems to be some doubt as to just what will be the political status of the newly enfranchised women of the West in the next federal election. When the matter was being discussed in the House of Commons, at its recent session, Mr. Pugsley, who moved a resolution in favor of permitting provincially enfranchised women to vote at federal elections, stated that the Dominion Election Act expressly specifies that men only shall vote in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Yukon. There is no such reservation with regard to Manitoba. What will the federal government do about it? Mr. Pugsley's resolution was defeated, but Sir Robert Borden said that, while he admitted telling a deputation of women in 1912 that they should go to the provincial governments, as the question of the franchise was controlled by them, the government reserved the right to decide upon the wider question of a women's franchise for the whole of Canada. It is to be hoped that the government will decide in favor of the women, and that quickly. If it does not, it is safe to prophesy that government candidates in the prairie provinces at the next election will find that the possession of the provincial franchise has not lessened the indirect influence of women in politics.

While we are dealing with the political status of women in Manitoba, it is interesting to note that while women have the right to sit on school boards and in the provincial legislature they have not yet the legal right to sit on municipal councils. Doubtless this legal disability will be removed in the near future. The right to act as school trustees is not of recent origin. It has not, however, been greatly exercised. So far as the writer is aware there are only four women school trustees in the province—two in Winnipeg and two in the rural districts.

Mrs. J. K. Brown, who has been on the Winnipeg school board nearly two years, is working to get women teachers equal pay with men for equal work. Also that women teachers should not be barred from the usual increase in salary simply because they are married. She has also been active in forming parent-teacher associations, which have for their object a better understanding between parents and teachers. It seems quite natural that the superintendent should ask a woman trustee to accompany him when inspecting the domestic science classes, yet some still ask, "What can a woman do on the school board?" This paragraph indicates what one woman is doing. In addition it must be obvious that women teachers,



FRANCES E. WILLARD



SUSAN B. ANTHONY

Continued on Page 26

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

CONFLICTING IDEALS

Two opposite conceptions of education are struggling for the right of way in the great republic to the south of us, and both had representatives at Columbia University this summer demonstrating their superiority. The split between the two parties seems to be over the soundness of the old proverb, "There is no royal road to learning."

To one of these groups the child's mind is full of a healthy curiosity which, if fed when thirsty and with just as much information as is asked for, will lead to the perfect education of the child without any cramming on the part of the teacher and any uphill struggle on the part of the pupil. In this method of education the class leads and the teacher follows.

The other group of educators lean to the theory that man is prone to indolence, and that if it is left to the child to start something, nothing much is likely to happen. They hold, moreover, that inasmuch as the hard things of life are not smoothed over for the adult with honey, the child educated by the so-called "natural method" will grow up without the strength of character to face life's difficulties.

The advocate of the "natural method" brought two teachers along to demonstrate the working out of this system. One of the lessons taught was on transportation, and the greater part of the morning was spent upon a discussion of the interior of a railway train. To the casual observer this seems a great waste of time. Even at best, granting that the children asked every intelligent question which could be asked, in order to draw the desired information from the teacher, they would still have only a second-hand knowledge of the inside of a railway coach, whereas they can get an indelible first-hand impression of it with their first journey, and no extra charge for the education. Also, at that rate, the modern child will have nothing left to be surprised at when he goes out in the world. He will be as blasé as the most finished traveller. If this lesson is to be taken as a fair sample of the new type of education, it would seem that the old-fashioned concentration on the three r's was more to the point.

It is probable that, as usually happens, the ideal method lies somewhere between the two extremes, of cramming irrelevant facts down the throats of reluctant pupils and this new type in which the teacher tags along in the wake of the immature and irresponsible child mind.

CHURCH SPIRES

It isn't often that The Ladies' Home Journal and I agree on any matter of public conduct, so it gives me pleasure to find in the last number of that magazine an editorial on church spires which has my entire approbation. (The editor would doubtless be greatly elated if he should happen across this editorial.)

The Journal is protesting against the tendency to build bungalow and other types of churches in which the spire has given way to horizontal lines, on the ground that the sky-line of many villages will lose thereby. Which reminded me of our trip across from Niagara Falls to Toronto the other day, and the beauty of a church spire that came into view against the background of blue sky as we approached the latter city. Every group of buildings needs the break in the monotony of height which is afforded by church spires, and the general effect of our towns and villages will unquestionably suffer if the new tendency in church building becomes general.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

PAINLESS CHILDBIRTH

A woman in Manitoba wrote in a few days ago to know where she could go to have twilight sleep at the time of childbirth. So far there is no place in Manitoba where mothers can have this relief from the intense suffering of childbirth. In New York the club women put up a twilight sleep hospital, and thousands of mothers from all over the country go there to have their children. The cost is too high for the average mother.

This summer an English woman was visiting me, and she said that her father and brother, both con-

servative doctors in the old country, have used twilight sleep and are delighted with it. Just a few weeks ago a woman in Saskatchewan sent in some clippings from an old country paper about painless childbirth.

Hanna Rion has been writing a series of articles for the Weekly Dispatch, on what is being done in England to make childbirth easy. In one article she gives the following views expressed by interested people:

An officer writes from the front:

"I write on behalf of my dear wife. She is again facing the fearful ordeal of childbirth—trying to face it bravely for my sake. I have no courage to bring to bear on the event—yet I wish to God I could go thru the operation for her—for I know what she endured last time. If you can help me spare her a repetition of the past torture I shall be forever grateful, for I love my wife."

This letter really thrilled me with its pathos and splendid devotion. It made me realize the double burden of dread which many of our brave men are now carrying in

I could go on endlessly quoting letters—all tell-tale of a most terrified atti-

tude towards have on the before-birth health of a woman. This woman—a Shakespearean and comedy actress—knew from the moment she found she was to become a mother that she was to have the eventual protection of twilight sleep. The effect of this comforting certainty on her general health was amazing. She suffered none of the usual physical discomforts of the first months, and remained in a state of perfect well-being thruout the nine months. A fortnight before the birth of the child she told me she had not known one moment's discomfort, mental or physical, thruout her long months of waiting, and this she herself attributed to the confidence bred of a knowledge of twilight sleep.

The Man's Point of View

The husband of one of my twilight sleep mothers recently said: "When you write your next article I want you to put in a word from the man's point of view."

"All right," said I, "what is it?"

"This," said he, "and I can't put it too strongly—the relief to a husband's mind when he realizes what his wife is to be spared by twilight sleep. In my case I was spared months of mental horror. I had never one moment's alarm, one moment's worry, about my wife. Thanks to twilight sleep my own work could be continued with no harassing dread of what she would have to endure when our child was born. My mind reflected my wife's perpetual peace and happiness. My debt to twilight sleep is as great as that of my wife and child, and I want to put in my little word of acknowledgment."

The mother, once spared torture in childbirth, has no fear of babies to come; she is therefore a more valuable asset to the nation, for she is the potential mother of other future citizens. Give our women the assurance of relief at birth and they will provide the babies—willingly, generously. Withhold this assurance and the birth-rate will continue to fall.

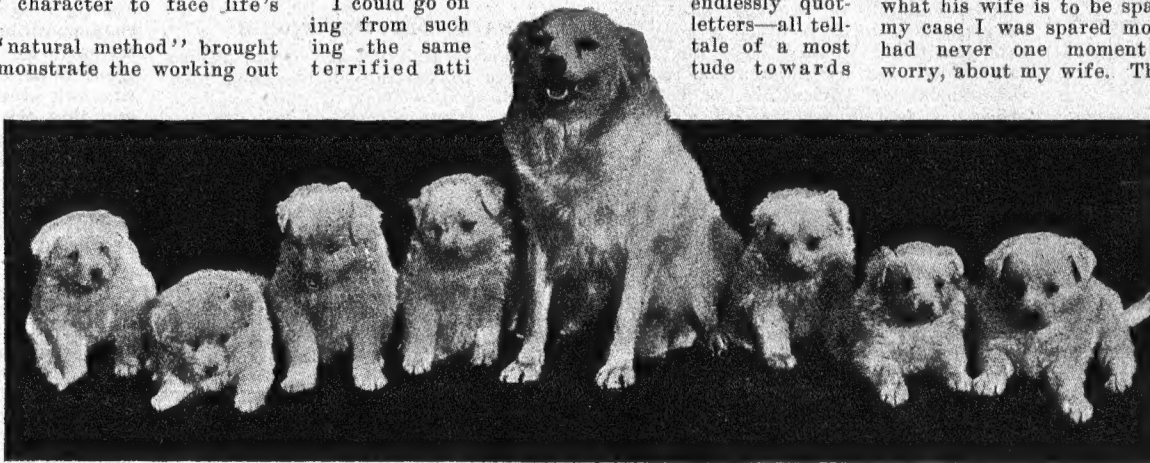
A COMMUNITY LAUNDRY

Are there any community laundries on the prairie? I have not heard of them, but there are such laundries, organized by clubs of women and run successfully, in country districts. In the first place a community laundry is a laundry run without profit to anyone but the women who establish it. If a club of women start it, then only the club members profit by it, but other women may send their washing.

The advantage of having the washing and part of the ironing done away from home appeals to both men and women, and it could be managed. In the first place, choose a place for the laundry that will cost as little as possible. If you have a creamery, it would be advisable to run the laundry in connection with it. If not, perhaps you have a basement in your club house that could be utilized. If not, perhaps there is some other place that could be fitted up at a small cost. The equipment is the next problem. A committee of women should be appointed to investigate this matter and report on the cost, laid down, of the tubs, the wringers, the drain pipes put in, the mangle, the engine and the stove, as well as the wages of the man or woman who would run it.

In one district the woman who had gone around from house to house washing was chosen to do the work, and did it well. The washing was collected by the wagons that called for the children to take them to the consolidated school. The laundry was near the school and the parcels were again delivered by the same means. Other ways could be found if necessary.

The payment for equipment was made in ten equal payments, and by charging a reasonable amount for the laundry work done for outsiders there was enough money made by the laundry to pay for the equipment. The members of the club paid only half as much for their laundry as the women not members, and in the case mentioned there were enough non-members patronized the laundry to make it pay for itself. This would not always be the case. The mangle ironed all the sheets and table cloths and towels, in fact, all the flat things were returned home beautifully washed and ironed and folded, at much less than half the cost of having them washed at a regular laundry.



THE WOMAN'S HOME COMPANION CAUGHT THIS DOG FAMILY UNAWARES

motherhood—but I now want to show you the other side of the picture—the attitude of a woman who has known the relief of twilight sleep.

This mother of the first twilight sleep baby born in Poppleton, York, writes on the anniversary of her baby's birth:

"My sister is soon going to the twilight sleep home. I told her I really envied her, for I had such a delightful time altogether when baby Rion was born. How strange this would have seemed to a mother who had had the usual suffering in childbirth! I shall never forget you. How can I, when I know what your interest has done for both baby and me? He has been such a perfectly healthy baby, always smiling and squealing with delight, never cranky, or peevish or ill. And I have never been better in spite of the fact that I've had to do without a maid, on account of the war, since baby came."

It is not only the mere dread of the agony of birth which daunts our women, it is also what they know of the after-exhaustion and sometimes chronic illness which follows so-called "normal" births. It has now been proved conclusively that the exhaustion is due not solely to the shock to the body, but to the psychic and mental shock caused principally by fear.

Yet every doctor who has conscientiously administered twilight sleep comments on the total absence of nervous exhaustion in the mother after the birth when this method is used.

One of the most indelible impressions of my recent visit to Poppleton, York, was the vigor of the mothers. And many of these women are overburdened housewives and the wives of working men. The rosy cheeks, bright eyes and almost aggressive health of mothers of babies only a few days old made me quite sympathetic with their impatience at being kept in bed at all. I believe that this wonderful physical condition after the birth accounts for the fact that the percentage of mothers who are able to feed their children naturally is much greater in twilight sleep cases.

When a mother looks forward to the birth placidly and happily, knowing that no agony awaits her at the end, her child must assuredly be blessed with better nerves and a stronger constitution than one whose mother has been tormented with fear and dread for months before the birth. It would inevitably follow that a general adoption of twilight sleep would ultimately mean a healthier, higher race of men and women.

I personally know of an interesting case which gives opportunity for further speculation as to what effect a knowledge of twilight sleep would

TRIBUTE FROM SASKATCHEWAN

A tribute from Saskatchewan to a good worker in the cause of the U.F.A., notice of whose death appeared in The Guide a few weeks ago:

"In The Guide of July 12, in your Alberta page is a report of O. W. Bowlus, of Blackie Union, No. 309, and recording the death of Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth. I am much interested in knowing if the deceased was formerly professor of chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College. If so, I am sure that hundreds of his former pupils in Canada will, like myself, greatly deplore the death of a teacher whose character and influence as a man, and whose broad, thorough culture as a teacher was a constant inspiration and a deep stimulus of enthusiasm for the best that was in life for the helping and progress of others. The writer, especially, is under a deep debt of gratitude to Dr. Shuttleworth personally, for the many hours privately given to him at a time when he was under a bitter struggle, mentally and materially, in acquiring a college education, which in after years I was able to turn to so much profit and happiness.

"W. J. THOMPSON,
"Saskatoon."

It is hardly necessary to remark that the Dr. A. E. Shuttleworth referred to and the late member of Blackie Union are one and the same.

LACK INTEREST IN LOCAL

The following letter expresses conditions which are by no means uncommon:

"I have yours dated the fourth, and you enquire how we stand. The reason for our quietness is that in the first place perhaps we took in too much territory, being promised a railway line. We thought we could split up again. The U.F.A. was apparently a great help to our members when in adversity. When the municipality threatened us with the sheriff the local was instrumental in getting them to wait and we were successful at other times along similar lines. I have tried twice to get the members together, but after the big crop and four lean years they claim they are too busy. I felt if they would not attend the meetings I would be justified in getting my own work done. Personally, I thoroughly appreciate the big volume of good work the Central is doing. We have no dues on hand that should have been remitted, as I did not take the very few renewals that were offered. We have a balance on hand which belongs to our members and we may re-organize this fall, say about November. When Mr. Blore, of Craigmyle, was near this district I was as anxious as he was for an interview, but somehow we failed to meet. I am just as keen on the U.F.A., co-operation and Free Trade as ever. I may say that no doubt, indirectly, the local U.F.A. did a lot of useful work. We are now troubled with the unfair way of recording of votes for the Herd Law, but the members don't seem keen enough for a meeting. At the last election we polled nine to one for Herd Law, and then were defeated because it reads "resident elector" instead of "resident elector voting." Thanking you for past favors."

Secretary's Comment

How is it that with such a practical demonstration in the early stages of the value of united effort, a union of the U.F.A. which provides what is practically the only meeting place for the discussion of matters which should be of interest to all members of a community, is allowed to drop out of existence? The community must suffer as much or more than the individual himself. It will be a good thing for Alberta, and Western Canada generally, when every community realizes that the value of land in their particular district, in fact, the value of property of any kind in their district, depends not on their power of boasting and advertising, or on the particular success of one or two individuals. As many are beginning to realize, we are now past the old real estate days, and from now on the value of farm land or property in the community will be judged by those who have money to invest in the economic conditions which exist in that community quite as much as on the climatic or soil conditions. The

Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by
P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

U.F.A. is the common meeting ground for all classes of the community and should be the means for making that community a desirable place in which to live.

In reference to the last paragraph re voting on the Herd Law, if any of our other unions have any experience or objections in regard to this matter, they should draft a resolution for the convention or advise the Central office so that necessary action can be taken.

ALBERTA TIMOTHY SEED

The Central office has been in touch since early summer with the Provincial Department of Agriculture and the Dominion Seed Branch, in reference to the sale of timothy seed grown in Alberta. As a result of our joint efforts a pamphlet has been issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture and widely distributed. Probably most timothy growers have received a copy of this pamphlet; if they have not they can be secured by application to the Department or Agriculture, or to this office. I reproduce herewith a circular issued by the Dominion seed commissioner, which I understand has been distributed fairly freely, but possibly it may reach some interested parties thru this page who otherwise would not know anything about it. It is unnecessary for me to go into the matter in detail as this circular, with the pamphlet issued by the provincial department, gives the whole situation in regard to timothy seed very clearly:

Terminal Elevator Handles Seed

The 1916 crop of Alberta timothy seed would seem to require special facilities for marketing, and the following tentative arrangements have been made, subject to change as experience in handling the seed may warrant.

1. The Dominion Department of Agriculture and the Board of Grain Commissioners agree that the widely and favorably known system for grading, handling and marketing of grain should so far as possible be made available for timothy seed.

2. For this year the government interior terminal elevator at Calgary will be fitted for the handling of timothy seed. Timothy seed will be received in bags, the bags returned to the shipper whose name is contained thereon, farmers' lots being kept separate, tho in quantities of less than car lots. The seed will be cleaned and graded and warehouse certificates issued for the net weight and grade or grades of seed obtained after cleaning. The total charge for receiving, cleaning, elevating, sacking and loading ex. elevator will be five cents per cwt. Large bins will be provided for extra No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, and rejected grades. After cleaning, farmer's lots of timothy may not retain its identity but may be bulked with other lots of the same grade.

3. Alberta timothy seed growers will do well to remember that upwards of two million bushels of timothy seed are produced annually in the North Central States. That this seed is marketed, commencing about August 15, and that agents of the large American seed houses canvass Eastern Canada, taking orders during the months of November, December and January, for the seed to be delivered the following spring. It is therefore highly desirable that Alberta timothy seed growers should hold warehouse receipts for their re-cleaned and graded seed as soon as possible, so that the quantity of timothy seed available, together with the holders of warehouse certificates may be listed from week to week for the information of prospective buyers.

4. The Chicago market virtually controls the world's prices for timothy seed. The freight rates on seed from Chicago to points in Eastern Canada, plus the import duty, are approximately equal to the prevailing freight rates between Alberta points and Toronto or Montreal.

The secretary of the Calgary Grain Exchange has undertaken to procure the closing prices for prime timothy seed on the Chicago Grain Exchange from day to day and provide such information for general publication in Alberta daily newspapers.

GEO. H. CLARK,

Seed Commissioner.

Dominion of Canada Dept. of Agriculture, Seed Branch, Calgary.

AN ANAEMIC UNION

The membership fees are for P. S. Austin, C. A. Johnson, Jas. McMath, E. A. Rodwell and J. S. Thompson. There seems nothing to report here as things are at a pretty low ebb in U.F.A. work. I think it possible a more energetic secretary or one who can spare a little more time would help, but they are all too modest and retiring. Hoping for a better time this winter.

LACK DRIVING FORCE

Another letter from one of our unions in danger of getting on the suspended list. There is no lack of good example but the necessary driving force seems to be conspicuous by its absence.

"Enclosed please find \$1.00 membership fee for myself. I am sorry to say our local is not in very good standing, but will take it on myself to ask you to keep our local on your list until fall work is over, as we are all busy at haying and harvest just now. I will try to get them together then and make a new start; if not, I will write and let you know, and also send you a report. Thanking you for past favors."

ENTHUSIASM AT BEAR LAKE

H. L. Dundas, secretary of Bear Lake Local, No. 148, reports: At the monthly meeting of Bear Lake Local the attendance of members was small, altho several farmers were present who have not yet enrolled themselves under our banner. One male member and two female members were elected into the ranks. The promotion of a better understanding between the business men of Peace River and the farming community of Bear Lake was the subject for discussion. A conference between the two classes, business men and farmers, is agreeable to both. Refreshments were served and "a very enjoyable evening to all" was the general comment. Miss Miller, who has been so industrious in getting subscriptions for The Guide, obtained by canvass the names of fourteen ladies who favor the project of forming a Ladies' Club. The distance to be covered in order to reach our meeting place will deter many of the ladies from appearing at our assemblages, but the interest is there. The crops, especially the wheat, have been severely damaged by the frosts of last week and the previous week. At present it looks as if most of the wheat will be fit for feed only. Oats according to the general opinion, will be useless for seed, but of course good for feed."

OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES

In forwarding \$23.25, contribution to the Patriotic Fund, which was raised at the annual picnic of Summerview Local No. 147, N. H. Nathorst, secretary, reports:

"This sum is a good deal smaller than we could wish, but the weather was rather windy and cold, and consequently the crowd was somewhat small. Another rather more deterrent circumstance was that we are unfortunately dependant on what, I suppose for the resemblance to the real thing, someone has been pleased to call a ferry. As it can only be operated successfully under very exceptional circumstances, such as when the water in the river is neither high nor low, you can easily understand of what use it is to a farming community. As the river on picnic day was rather on the high side, the ferry was not running (which, in fact, it has not done for about the past two months) and this prevented a good many people from town, and others to the south of

us, willing to participate in our annual event, from joining us. This was a disappointment, the more so as an exceptionally good program had been prepared by the committee and a good deal of work expended to make this picnic a more than ordinary success. However, the crowd that did come had a good time, and good sport, and proved themselves liberal spenders. The sum enclosed is the net proceeds from the booth, after all other expenses were paid."

COMMUNITY WORK VALUABLE

The following report has been sent in by one who has been closely connected with the U.F.A. and the Central Office for a number of years. This community work is something that every U.F.A. union should be undertaking, because, as I have already stated in another paragraph the U.F.A. provides a common ground on which all interests can meet for the discussion of matters of mutual interest. There is no room for religious or political discussions as other organizations are already provided where you can discuss these things to your heart's content. While the writer of this report suggests that the U.F.A. did not participate in this community work, I am inclined to think that it is more than possible that the seed from which its growth originated was probably planted at the time the U.F.A. union was introduced into the neighborhood, and that the fact that the work which is now being done is not more closely associated with the name of the U.F.A. is due to the fact that the local union has not shown itself equal to retaining the interest of the strongest characters in the district in U.F.A. work as a whole:

Perhaps one of the best instances of community work and its value to the district in which it was tried has been furnished in a certain locality in the Calgary district. A year ago it is a positive fact that many of the farmers and their families did not know their own neighbors or, at best, their acquaintance was only a casual one. It is true that most of the men folk belong to the local U.F.A., with its centre in a nearby town, but for the greater part of the year there was no occasion for the members of the community to meet one another socially. Last winter a few more of the progressive people of the community inaugurated a series of dances and social entertainments with the object of getting acquainted with one another and on Sundays they all met at the school-house for church services. Today the spirit manifest in the community itself is vastly different to what it was a year ago. A splendid foundation has been laid for future community work and it is safe to say that during the coming year other lines of work will be of even greater benefit to the community at large than their work undertaken last year, which was with a view solely of getting the people together. It is to be regretted that the local U.F.A. is not in a position to participate in this work, for it would undoubtedly have resulted in the local itself being placed in a stronger position in many ways. In fact it may be that it is because some such feature is lacking in this local that it has not been more successful up to the present time, but is, during a large portion of each year, in a comatose condition.

SERBIAN NEED GREAT

The following letter has been received from J. S. Dennis President of the Serbian Relief Committee, Calgary, and is commended to the attention of our members:

"At the request of the British organization, we have lately organized a branch of the Serbian Relief Committee in Calgary, of which I have been elected president. As you are probably aware, practically the total population of Serbia has been expelled by the Austrians and Bulgarians, and they are being looked after by the Allied Governments. Their need is very pressing, as they have lost all they had, and as they are our allies in this great struggle, we should do what we can to assist them in their need. I will, therefore be very much obliged if you will put this matter before the United Farmers of Alberta, with the request that they will, as far as possible, assist us in helping these Serbian refugees."

APPLES FOR GRAIN GROWERS

In every year the problem of supplying the farmers on the western plains with an adequate supply of winter apples at a moderate cost is something of a problem. Until the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association entered actively into the purchase of supplies for its locals this business was entirely in the hands of a large number of middlemen, and not only were the farmers of the West paying an outside figure for the apples which they secured, but very generally they secured only those grades of apples for which the dealer was not able to secure an outside price from cities or export trade. By the action of the Grain Growers' Association and its systematic handling of the apple business, the farmers of this province have learned to secure their supply of winter apples almost entirely through their own organization, not alone with many great savings to themselves, but by this means it has been possible also to secure at least the average of the apples produced in each year.

A Yield Below Average

During his recent visit to Ontario the writer had the opportunity of familiarizing himself very considerably with the conditions of the apple crop of that province, covering considerable areas of the best apple growing districts by auto and carefully inspecting a large number of orchards, he is able to speak authoritatively on the condition of the Ontario winter apple crop. It will not be news to the members to hear that the yield is considerably below an average yield, and that technically the quality of the crop is vastly inferior to that of an ordinary year. This does not mean, however, that the apples which are growing in Ontario will be unfit for human consumption, but it does mean that they will not have the clean and spotless appearance which the best grade of apples from Ontario usually have. It is quite possible that the flavor of these apples may be just as good as in other years, whereas in size they will not be quite up to the average, but the deficiency which will prevent the great bulk of the winter apples to be harvested in Ontario from meeting the requirements of the official No. 1 and No. 2 grades is one of appearance rather than quality.

On account of the large amount of rainfall at certain critical periods in the growth of the apples only a very small percentage of them will be entirely free from spots or scab. The government has decided not to lower the standard which has obtained heretofore, so that there will be but a very small quantity of apples offering which can properly be called grades No. 1 or No. 2.

Consumers' Brand

In consultation, therefore, with the co-operative apple growers' organizations of Ontario, it was decided that the apples from those orchards which have the spot on the bulk of their fruit shall be classed under a special brand to be known as "Consumers' Brand" for the Grain Growers' Association. This type will contain only good edible fruit, including such No. 1 as the orchard affords and containing no apples less than two and one-half inches in diameter, discarding wormy apples and any other seriously damaged fruit. This seems to be the most sensible way to put up this year's apples for consumption by the western farmer, and for actual use this type will be about equal to the goods which came forward last year, except that they may have not quite so good an appearance. Before this article reaches the eye of the reader prices will have been quoted to all local secretaries, but one feature of our quotations this year may be worthy of attention herein.

Arrange Fair Prices

It must be borne in mind that there is no fixed price for winter apples such as there is for wheat, there being no exchange for the sale of apples. In order, therefore, to secure a fixed price at this season of the year before the winter apple crop is fully matured, the grower is always inclined to ask an outside price which he considers will protect him against any advance in prices. So that in order to deal fairly with the organized growers, and to se-

Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

cure to the Grain Growers in their work the full advantage of any possible deduction in prices, it has been agreed that the prices quoted shall be merely approximate, and that a meeting of a committee, of which your Central secretary is a member, shall finally decide what shall be the price after the crop has fully matured and been harvested, the agreement being that the price cannot fluctuate up or down by more than 25 cents per barrel from that which is quoted by the Central now. It is hoped that our members will fully recognize the reasonableness of this kind of agreement. It is a long step in co-operation between producers and is vastly superior to and fairer than the speculative method of purchasing at a fixed price at a time when only a speculative guess as to what the actual value of the apples will be can be made.

The co-operative growers of Ontario are greatly interested in the co-operative movements of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers, and it is one of the signs of the times that the agriculturists in Ontario are becoming interested in our western organizations and that they are anxious to co-operate with us so that by our mutual help we may eliminate all wastage between the organized apple grower and the organized western consumer.

CENTRAL SECRETARY

SUCCESSFUL PICNIC

The Kermaria Local held their first annual picnic on Monday. The weather was fine and there was a good turnout. The proceeds of the picnic, which amounted to fifty dollars, have been forwarded to the Red Cross Society. The members of the local wish to thank all those who patronized and helped to make the picnic such a great success.

PROGRESSIVE COMMUNITY

I have much pleasure in being able to advise you that at last we have become registered under the Co-operative Associations Act. We are now known as The Sunshine Valley Grain Growers' Co-operative Association Limited. At our meeting, held on Saturday, the following directors were elected: F. Butt, J. Ritchie and R. B. Jones, for three years; S. L. Poulter, T. O. Everson and H. Anstrum for two years; T. Brierley, Wm. Marchant and N. Stewart for one year. A directors' meeting was held the same day. Fred Butt was appointed president; John Ritchie, vice-president, and S. L. Poulter, secretary-treasurer. It was moved and seconded that we take one share with the Central, and cash will follow in a few days.

We intend to go along the lines as followed by our old association until such times as the C.N.R. extend their Elrose extension, and then hope to move into the nearest town for our headquarters and go into business properly. If you could give us any information re this line it will certainly be very acceptable. We have got our petition in for a co-operative elevator there, but the company cannot give us anything satisfactory re laying of steel, etc. We understand that a townsite will be very near to Mantario post office. If so, that will be our town. I have cash on hand for Red Cross fund, membership fees and first payment on share, which I will forward you as soon as I can get into town.

S. L. POULTER,
Sec., Sunshine Valley G.G.A. Ltd.

INVESTIGATE LEGAL COSTS

Central Secretary:—I was interested in the resolution passed by the Horizon German G.G.A., and your remarks as printed in The Guide of July 19, and thought I would like to write to you on the subject.

The gist of the letter was to the effect that when a man's crop or chattels are seized by the sheriff on an execution judgment by turning all his proceeds of crop and from sale of stock not actually needed for his living and carrying on his farming operations, that

the sheriff would have power to distribute the proceeds amongst all the creditors on a percentage basis, as it seems to me very unfair that a creditor who, by putting heavy expense on a man can collect all his debt and leave any other creditors who are willing to wait and give a man a chance to get on his feet to go short for another twelve months or more.

The whole system of suing a man and also the extremely heavy expenses attached to pretty well all legal work should be a fitting study for our Central executive to undertake and try to get a more equitable system in force, as the present system makes many an honest man turn rogue in order to try and get only a miserable existence for his wife and family, let alone any necessary comfort and proper protection from cold. All over the prairie you will find four to seven people sleeping in one small room, whilst on the abandoned farms in the district there are hundreds of dollars of lumber rotting and waiting for some prairie fire to come along and destroy it.

ARTHUR O. STRATTON.
Clearfield, Sask.

Answer

Dear Sir:—I have your favor of the 3rd inst., dealing with my article in The Guide of July 19. There is very much that might be said on this subject, but it must be borne in mind that in distributing one's available assets amongst his creditors, it must be for the creditors, at least in measure, to state how much in the form of floating assets shall be reprieved by the debtor. Our Homesteads Exemptions Act already extends very great protection to the debtor, and it is doubtful in my mind that any scheme under which the debtor himself shall have the power to state just what proportion of his available assets he shall give up to his creditors is feasible. A more detailed suggestion in this connection by members of the association would be appreciated.

Fraternally yours,
J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

DISTRICT DIRECTOR'S VISIT

Central Secretary:—Our district director, P. L. Craigen, visited our local on August 12 and gave us a good lecture, touching upon a variety of subjects, such as short weights of coal as practiced by the yards of the old guard, the evil of the hybrid grain ticket, the difference in prices paid for grain where there is a co-operative elevator and where there is none, and a good many other subjects of interest and instruction to the farmer.

Those that took advantage of hearing the lecture, however, were altogether too few, but it is excusable in one way, as farmers are very much behind with their work on account of too wet weather, so that now when it is drying up people are working early and late to get their summer-fallow done and get ready for haying. Crops are making rapid headway, and I should judge that 75 per cent. of the wheat is headed out.

B. J. FROSTAD,
Sec., Kincaid Local

SOCIAL AT FLAXCOMBE

Central Secretary:—We had the pleasure of having Mr. Hall with us last evening. There was a union meeting between the Homemakers and Grain Growers. Miss Harrison, of Saskatoon, was here, also the Homemakers asked us to get a speaker and help make an interesting meeting, which we did, and everybody was well pleased. A collection was taken up in aid of the Red Cross work, which amounted to \$25. A short program of singing and instrumental music was given by the members.

W. H. CODE,
Secretary Flaxcombe G.G.A.

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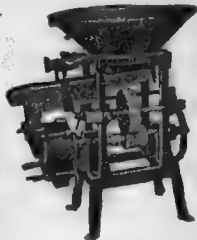
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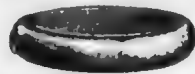
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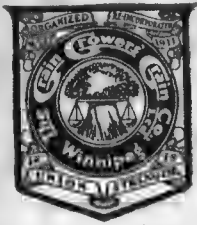
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Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DEEPDALE ASSOCIATION PICNIC

The Deepdale Grain Growers' Association held a very successful picnic at Deepdale on August 2. The attendance was not as large as had been expected, owing to inclemency of the weather. We were very pleased to have with us two well known and capable speakers in R. J. Avison, Gilbert Plains, director of the Central Association, and Organizer McCuish. The afternoon was spent in sports of various kinds, and after a delightful lunch, served by the ladies of the Red Cross Society, the people gathered together and listened with pleasure to several speeches. Robt. Rae occupied the chair. Organizer McCuish, the first speaker, very ably traced the growth of our association from the three members present at organization to its present membership of forty. He also touched briefly on the many important questions and difficulties confronting the organized farmers of Western Canada. Mr. Avison followed, dealing more fully with the more important questions mentioned by Mr. McCuish, namely, Free Trade, agricultural credit and cheaper money for the farmers, also the Provincial Hail Insurance Act. At the close of R. J. Avison's address, Jas. Atkinson moved that a vote be tendered to Mr. McCuish and Mr. Avison, which was heartily applauded. The proceeds of the day amounted to about ninety dollars, which was given to the local Red Cross Society.—Contributed by Secretary Wilfrid Rae, of Deepdale Association.

BAGOT LADIES' AUXILIARY

The secretary of the Bagot Ladies' Auxiliary, in sending in their membership dues for their twenty-three members for 1916, states that they have been able to do some good work in their district and that there is still plenty of room for others willing to join and help on the good work. A fuller report is promised for a later issue of The Guide.

HARTNEY CONTRIBUTES AGAIN

Secretary Jasper, of the Hartney Grain Growers' Association, sends in a draft for \$80 this week as a further contribution to our Patriotic Acre fund. In March last they contributed the sum of \$354 to this fund. The last contribution was given by the following: Fred Turnbull, B. J. Agnew, W. J. Jasper, W. R. Agnew and H. A. McArter, principally to be donated to Red Cross work.

COMMUNITY GATHERINGS AND EDUCATION

Money is not the object of life, nor does money-making necessarily imply education. The real struggles of life should not be for food and raiment, but for ideas, for truth, for purity. Not that education should stand in the way of prosperity; nor lessen the ambition to secure a home and provide means against a time of need.

Whether farmers, mechanics, merchants or doctors, education should, if worthy of the name, better fit us for our profession. The farmer with no aspirations in the accumulation of wealth, no patriotism that can be stirred except by national prosperity, no spirit of neighborly interest or kindness except for that man with whom he can make an advantageous bargain, has not felt the beneficial influence of a general awakening of his powers; his higher nature is dwarfed and withered. They live and labor for self and the present time and their labors perish with them. Their desire for knowledge may not be strong enough to bring them to any gathering, and if they come into possession of any knowledge which would be of value to others, they would selfishly keep it to themselves.

A community gathering has a value besides that which can be measured in dollars and cents. It deepens interest, opens up new lines of thought, broadens views, and gives birth to a whole-souled feeling of brotherly sympathy

and good will. The education gained by community gatherings benefits the farmer, his wife and his family. Life and our surroundings may not have permitted us a course at college, but with our eyes open, minds active to think and hearts quick to feel, life itself can be a school and its lessons can be learned well.

Many of our deep-thinking, whole-souled, inspiring men and women, people full of influence and power, have no diploma from an institution of learning, but they have that most uncommon talent of all—common sense. Let us think over and study over and apply intelligently, striving to make every day's work count for as much, every head to sell for as much, every acre of land to yield as much as possible.

Let us strive to be prosperous farmers and thrifty. But with all, let us be men and women of character; let us welcome every thought and circumstance in life which makes our minds more active, our hearts more tender, our feelings more responsive, our characters more noble.—The Organized Farmer.

HAIL INSURANCE TOO HIGH

The abnormal number of destructive hail storms that have passed over the prairie provinces last season emphasizes afresh the necessity of farmers securing their crop against loss by hail. No locality or district is immune from the danger of hail storms. No farmer who is dependent on his crop to liquidate existing liabilities can afford to go without hail insurance. There is, however, a very strong temptation for a farmer to carry his own risk in Manitoba under present conditions.

According to the report of the superintendent of insurance for the year 1914, farmers paid in premiums to hail insurance companies \$180,023.12, while the companies only paid in losses \$37,466.13. That is to say, for every dollar the farmers paid in premiums for protection against hail, the companies retained 80 cents and paid the farmers 20 cents. This is in marked contrast to the experience of the Inter-Municipal Hail Insurance Commission of Saskatchewan. For the three years, 1913, 1914, 1915, for every dollar collected by the Saskatchewan Hail Commission for premiums, 75 cents had been returned to the farmers as indemnities, 19 cents is held as a reserve fund against future abnormal losses and 6 cents has been absorbed for cost of administration. That is to say, out of every dollar paid by the farmers of Saskatchewan for protection against hail, 94 cents was returned to them, or held in reserve for them, and only 6 cents absorbed by the commission for administering the act, as compared to the 80 cents by the stock companies in Manitoba.

The provisions of the Manitoba Hail Insurance Act are very similar to those of Saskatchewan. While the Manitoba Act has been law for two years, not enough municipalities in the province have yet passed the by-law bringing the municipality under the provisions of the act to make it effective. The Saskatchewan Hail Insurance Act has been in operation since 1913, and now covers 138 municipalities.

Is it not time for the Grain Growers of Manitoba to get busy and have their municipal council either pass a by-law of their own volition or submit a by-law to be voted on by the electors at the next annual meeting?

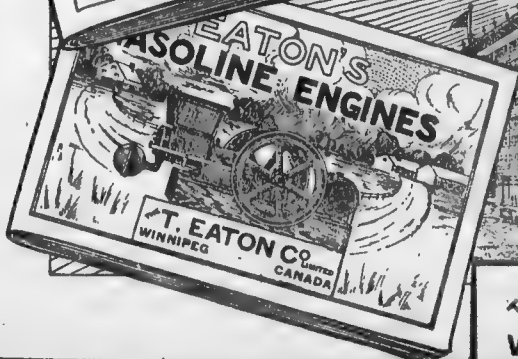
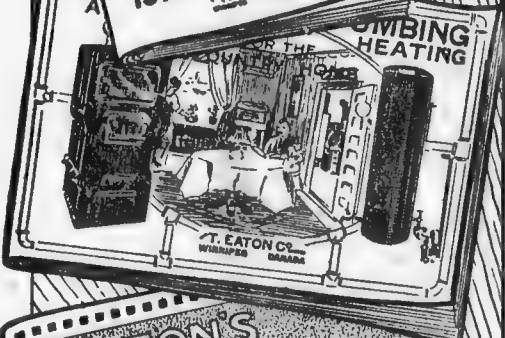
We will be in a position at this office to furnish local associations and others interested with copies of forms for petitions for securing signatures of ratepayers. It will be necessary for all parties interested in pushing this movement to work as expeditiously as possible. We would therefore advise that applications for forms of petition be sent in at once.

Remember that petitions must be signed and ready for presentation to municipal councils not later than October 20.

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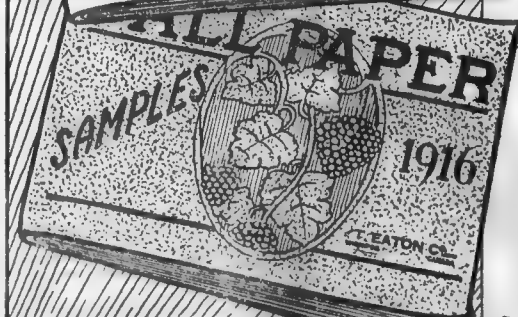
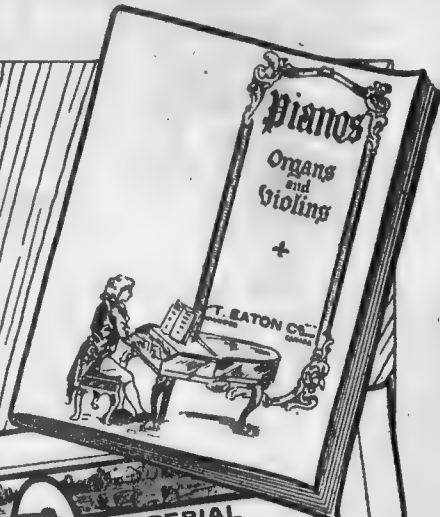
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A Farmers' Packing Plant

Continued from Page 7

more favorable market. In five months operation 650 head of stockers and feeders have been sold back to the country from this little plant at a profit. At present 18 head of cattle, 20 calves and 170 hogs, as well as 10 brood sows, are being fed. As mentioned, the pigs from these sows will be either sold or raised at the plant. Up to the present 12,000 pounds of pork has been finished off by feeding. Corn and hominy meal are the two main feeds. This work, of course, is not carried on extensively, but solely to cover up any possibility of loss and secure extra profits very easily made.

The Supply of Livestock

The week before I visited this plant, June 15, 180 wagon loads and seven cars of stock were received. The supply has run up to 250 wagons and 17 cars in one week. The quality of the beef runs from medium to good, or usually at least two or more grades lower than the best on the Chicago or St. Paul markets, i.e., choice and prime. This lack of the highest priced cuts does not interfere with the business here. The local market in which a large proportion of the product is marketed does not demand it, and such high priced meats would have to be shipped out again, and the margin of profit on a small quantity would be small. As stated this district leans more heavily to dairying than beef raising, which helps to account for the large number of splendid hogs reaching the plant. They are usually well finished and run 225 to 300 pounds.

The supply of livestock is drawn from 60 miles south and east and 130 miles north and west, including six counties, all in Wisconsin. Twenty-two cents per cwt. is the highest freight rate and three cents the lowest. A few cars were drawn from South St. Paul early last March due to shortage at Wausau. Since that time, however, some forty shipping associations have been organized. These are much the same as the Equity Associations, but are under almost complete control of the manager of the packing plant. The latter has the power of discharging such managers, and pays their expenses by check direct from the plant after each shipment. Only stockholders' stock is shipped except in case of shortage.

Some of the Products

To describe the plant in detail would serve little purpose in this article. To appreciate the workings of a packing plant one must go thru it. The Wausau plant is just as complete and efficient as the larger plants in practically every particular. The cattle are weighed into the yards, weighed when ready for the cooler and weighed out of the cooler, so that ample figures are kept on every animal passing thru. Every bit of offal is most carefully handled. There isn't the semblance of waste about the plant. Beeves are usually killed in the forenoon and hogs in the afternoon. The freezers hold 100,000 pounds.

A specialty is made of sausages, and no finer sausage room could be found anywhere. The most up-to-date machinery, necessitating no direct handling by the workers, aluminum topped tables, cooking vats with hoods to prevent the steam rising to the ceiling to drip away later, trolley cages on rails, eliminating the old truck system, etc., are some of the things in this plant not to be found in some large so-called most efficient ones. The sausage store-room was beautiful, and as we walked thru it Mr. Hoopman handed me a weiner. I am not fond of weiners, but I really liked that one. All the product is under most rigid inspection, as also are the sausage machines.

We have never seen nicer smoked hams or bacon than came from the smokeroom of this factory. A very mild cure has been got which has made a rather keen demand already for this smoked meat.

The cured meats are put up in standard vats of 1,500 pounds, each with the grade, vat number, name of product and date of final curing on each. The curing cellar holds 350,000 pounds.

There is a special room in this abattoir for meat killed for the city trade, thereby taking the place of a municipal abattoir. All the special cuts, etc., or early delivery stuff is kept in this room.

Two brands of lard are made—Purity and Valley—which are the best and standard, respectively. Pure home rendered lard is also prepared. This lard manufacturing room is as complete and as fully equipped as larger ones. Mr. Hoopman pulled off lids here and there indiscriminately, and the same uniform beautiful appearance and quality seemed to characterize the whole supply. As stated before, a totally new man had to be trained by the manager for this work, but he is now putting up an excellent product.

One grade of fertilizer is made, but no stock food is turned out. The latest machinery is in use for this work. All the foul odors from the factory are drawn off by the most complete ventilating system known to abattoirs. The soluble gases are washed out by a water spray or scrubber and the insoluble pass on to the furnace room. The whole plant is remarkably free from that delightful odor so common to packing houses.

A special hide cellar is provided. Here hide beds are laid down under rock salt. Grading is carried on, of course, and a much better price secured than the small country dealer can get. These are handled on practically the same basis as packers who sell in straight car lots. Hides tie up a lot of money and a very small lot of them in a cellar keep much capital out of other uses. In one shipment recently the factory had \$5,600 worth and in another \$4,300 worth.

Elevators in the abattoir run to inedible departments only, and no edible stuff is handled on them. This saves danger of contamination. The architects were practical packing house men, one having been master mechanic and architect with Swifts for twenty-five years.

Distribution of Product

A large proportion of the product of this factory is disposed of within a radius of 75 miles or less. This is true of practically all the sausage output, which now runs 19,000 pounds per week and which it is expected will soon amount to 25,000 pounds weekly. There is a strong demand for this sausage, so that the output has grown to the above figures from 4,000 pounds made when the factory was opened five months ago. Pork cuts, outside of whole carcasses, shipped within the radius mentioned above amount to about 30 to 40 thousand pounds weekly, and carcasses, mainly beef, in the same territory run 30 to 60 head per week. One or two cars of veal calves per week are shipped to Milwaukee. One car was loaded the afternoon I was at the plant for which 16½ cents per pound was got. Part of a car of cured meats, such as hams, bellies, fresh pork loins, shoulders and offal is sold in Milwaukee weekly. Nearly all of this is sold direct to the trade in that city before arrival of the car, which enables delivery to be made direct to the customer from the car.

Shipments of cured meats—largely hams and bellies—are made regularly to Chicago, Milwaukee, New York, Montreal and Toronto in car lots. One shipment of the highest priced meat the plant has sold was sent to Winnipeg. Stockholders are sold meat in 100 pound lots on the same basis as any mail order house would sell, which is only a trifle higher than the wholesale rate. All freight and express charges within a radius of 200 miles are prepaid.

The fresh meat from this abattoir will hold up locally one or two days longer than meat shipped in from outside, and hence the preference and advantage in the local market. This is one of the great advantages in this plant. The local market takes a large proportion of the still uncured meat as well as the special product like sausage.

The natural question, of course,

arises, "Is this plant paying; is it even covering expenses." Mr. Hoopman was reticent about making a statement as to the actual amount netted in the five months of operation up to June 17, but he gave me to understand the plant was not carried on at a loss and there was some to spare. Others who were in a good position to know advised me that there was between \$4,000 and \$5,000 to the good. The manager's reticence is easily explained when one considers that there was still seven months of the year to complete, during which time any one of a dozen unfortunate things might happen, so that nothing was to be gained by announcing profits beforehand. Some packing house men assert that for the plant to come off with a loss of anything less than \$5,000 in the first six months would be unusually good. This, of course, has been a year of strong demand and very ready markets, but it has also been one of very high operating costs, not only in the prices of stock but from the standpoint of employees, the larger number of whom were green. Even the meats have been in very strong demand, a large proportion of the product here is good stuff which was sold at high prices, and a market had to be found for it which necessitated a lot of travelling and high proportional expenses. When prices decrease and markets are not so strong, there will be other difficulties to be met that will probably be greater than any run up against so far. Added experience and finished organization should go far to counterbalance this, and there seems good reason for the hope and belief that the plant will be a success.

Some five out of eleven charges ordinarily paid by the farmer in marketing his stock have been eliminated, and this means 50 to 75 cents per cwt. more to the farmer based on carload lots and 75 cents to \$1.00 per cwt. on wagon lots. The buyer or drover, the commission man, yardage, feeding, railroad terminal or switching charges and insurance charges have all been eliminated. The company insures the stock after it is in the yards. The prices so far have been based on the regular prices paid by the big packers and must continue so for a long time. It has strengthened local competition and brought up the local price materially at times. To believe that this plant could start out dictating prices for big central markets would only be resting in a fool's paradise.

Charges Against Plant

In this connection Mr. Hoopman said, "We find that most of our criticism from stockholders and outsiders came about the first two or three months after operation began. At the present time we are not receiving any criticism whatever, and in every territory we go we find nothing but praise. Of course some of the stock holders may feel disappointed if they do not realize a dividend the first year, but such has never been accomplished by any other packer, and if we should fail to declare a dividend we do not believe that we have done anything wrong."

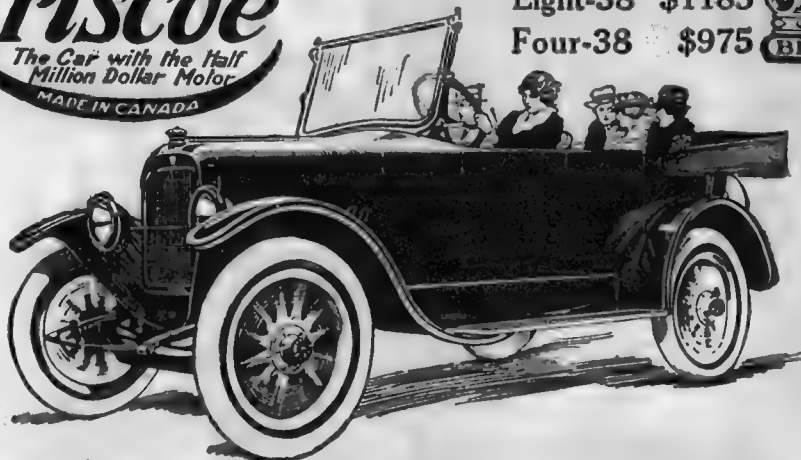
Knowing that one charge brought against some of these several packing plants is that too wide a distribution of stock is a handicap, Mr. Hoopman was asked, "Have you too many stockholders, i.e., is the stock distributed so thinly that a large number of men do not hold sufficient to make them take as great an interest in the plant as they should? Can you handle the livestock from all your stockholders, or do you have any trouble thru having to refuse stock at any time?"

Mr. Hoopman's reply was, "We do not consider that we have too large a number. In fact, we believe it is a benefit to us for the reason that they are scattered in a wide territory, which enables us to get a great deal of advertising thru directors and farmers in the way of market and circular letters. From an advertising standpoint, we get thru these people a great many mail orders each day, and the same places us in a position to be able to get a sufficient amount of livestock, according to the capacity for the season of the year. About the only surplus stock we have had so far are feeders and stockers. These are either re-sold direct to farmers or re-shipped to larger mar-

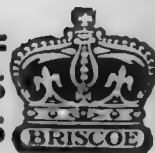


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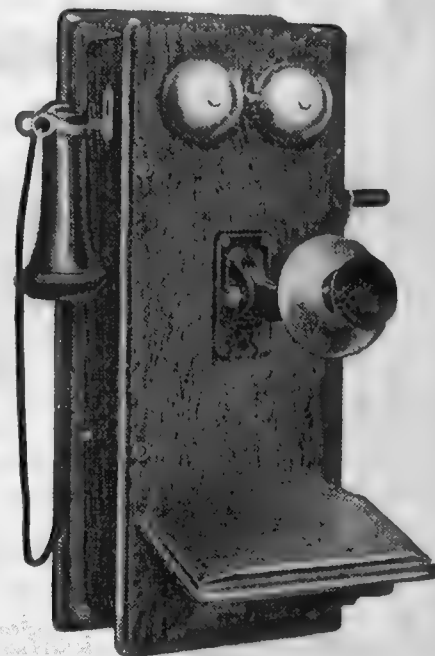


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kets, which so far has always realized us an even break or a small profit."

The question of size of plant from the standpoint of market and economical operation came up, and the manager said, "We believe that our plant is about as large as the ordinary plant should be. Any plants larger than this will find it more difficult to realize a dividend. In fact, we believe that it would take them at least two years longer than a plant of our size. Our opinion on this is based mainly on the additional overhead expense that such plants have, besides the larger amount of marketable territory that they must open up means a great deal more expense, where, on the other hand, we are in a position to run with a smaller number of men, and our trade grows according to the capacity, which we could not say for a larger plant."

Other Plants

The Wausau plant is only one of four new plants already constructed or under process of construction in Wisconsin. One is being built at Madison with a capacity of 550 hogs, 100 cattle and 100 sheep or calves per day. It should be finished October 15. There is twenty acres in connection with the plant. The completed cost is to be \$225,000. The company is capitalized at \$500,000, and on June 20 \$455,000 had been sold to 3863 farmers and paid for. It has been planned to enlarge the capital of this company also to provide a larger proportion of working capital. At New Richmond, Wisconsin, a plant very similar to that at Wausau has been built. At LaCrosse an old plant was taken over and the previous owner made manager. Serious blunders were made in this procedure and it never got anywhere but on the down grade until a complete reorganization took place. It cannot be regarded as a fair example of the possibilities of farmers' packing plants. The difficulties of this plant were dealt with more in detail in our June 21 issue in the article, "Co-operation in Wisconsin."

Another company is being promoted at South St. Paul, and capitalized at about \$2,000,000. Land has already been bought and the first sods turned. Strange to say, this plant is across the river from the South St. Paul stock yards. It seems reasonable that the same policy as was pursued with the other small plants could more safely have been followed in this case and the plant located at some small city outside St. Paul altogether, where the direct competition of the packers, both in buying and selling, but especially the latter, would not have been felt so strongly. We would not be surprised either if it were found that this company's capitalization is much larger than it need or should be in order to make a real success of the venture.

So far these plants are selling their products individually and are maintaining the regular competitive system as rigidly as ever. If the movement proceeds it would seem to be necessary in time to centralize in some way the selling of all products that must be placed on outside markets. That each small factory where there might be a large number established should continue to maintain its own selling agency when centralization would accomplish it much more economically, does not seem reasonable. There will doubtless be managers who, having established a market for their products, would oppose having them put thru a central sales agency lest they should lose their particular identity. For many years the bacon factories of Denmark have sold their products on the English market independently of one another. There has been a strong movement recently to centralize this marketing in the same manner as the central of the co-operative societies keeps the various branches informed with all the latest intelligence available.

Australia and New Zealand have a fairly extensive system of municipal abattoirs running in price from \$200,000 up to about \$2,000,000 and all under Federal inspection. So far, however, the great centralized American packing interests have not secured such a grip in Australasia, and it is to be hoped and is unlikely that they ever will. There, too, beef and mutton compose nearly the entire meat production. In Western Canada our conditions

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are as yet quite different from other places where farmers' packing companies have been established. Here we are operating in a country of long distances and sparse settlement. The local market is a very restricted one as yet and must be so for many years. Not only is this true for meats but also for most of the by-products of abattoirs. Our agriculture has not yet developed that stability that ensures a fairly uniform supply of stock of reasonably high quality, i.e., we are doing livestock raising by fits and starts, and this applies particularly to hogs, which are most easily handled by a small packing plant. But we do owe it to ourselves to organize our livestock marketing in as scientific a manner as possible. Co-operative shipping of livestock is the logical step. At present the unusual prices are rendering it easier than ever for country drovers to take a large toll out of the farmers, as farmers do not realize prices are so high. Farmers are entitled to get everything out of their stock but a fair cost of marketing. That cost can be made smallest under co-operative shipping, and this is the first and most natural move to precede further organization in getting meat from producer to consumer.

CLEAN UP YOUR GARDEN

If the weeds have flourished in your garden or in parts of it, mow them down now. If they have not gone to seed they can be plowed under later to help out the stable manure you apply, but if they have, they should be removed from the garden and thrown on the compost heap; composting kills weed seed. Weeds are expensive things to have in gardens or anywhere else; they rob garden crops of food and moisture, many of them are natural food for all kinds of insects which, when they have devoured the choice parts of weeds, attack adjacent garden crops. Weeds may also support plant diseases that would otherwise die, and they induce mildews and rusts by reducing air and sunlight around the garden plants. These weeds are now going to seed and winter winds will jar that seed out, and the chances for a heavy stand of weeds next spring will be quite good. Other things to remove now, and as the later crops mature, are the crop remnants, especially if there has been disease or insect infestation. Dead stalks are wintering-over places for diseases and insects. Stalks removed had best be burned, tho if a compost pile is made, the insect-infested stalks may be thrown on it. Disease spores survive the composting temperature; burning is safest.—J. S. Gardner, Missouri College of Agriculture.

SEED SELECTION BULLETIN

Every business farmer aims to conduct his operations as efficiently as possible. Of the many factors that under normal conditions can be controlled so as to ensure profitable crops the selection and use of pure, plump seed of a suitable variety is one of the most important. That sowing pure seed pays is an admitted fact, but how can this desirable seed be obtained? The publications branch of the Manitoba Department of Agriculture has just issued extension bulletin No. 5 dealing with hand selection and harvesting the seed plot, by A. R. Judson, B.S.A., which quite fully covers this important subject. Information is given on desirable and undesirable types of grain, how to select, where to select, when to select, the amount to select, threshing, cleaning, as well as a short note on the preparation of the ground for next year's seed plot. The bulletin contains photographs of both desirable and undesirable heads of wheat, oats and barley and should be read by every farmer in the West. Copies of this bulletin will be gladly sent on application to the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

The work of the district representative depends largely on what the farmers of the district want done. They always make it a point to secure a man who is anxious to make good and well qualified to do so, and then co-operate with him in such a way as to get the best possible results.

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will only be about half a crop. Better obtain your supply early.

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C.P.R. PROFITS \$49,000,000

At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Montreal on Monday, August 14, a statement of the earnings of the company during the past fiscal year was made, which shows that the company has earned 16.76 per cent. on its \$260,000,000 of common stock. This compares with 11.25 per cent. in the previous year and with 19 per cent. in the record year of 1912-13. When comparing results it must be remembered that since 1912 there have been large increases in common stock capitalization. This explains the fact that despite the gain in the actual balance available for dividends, the percentage earnings of 16.76 on the common stock for the past year compare with more than 19 per cent. earned in the 1912-13 period. After making provision for all charges and deductions, including pension fund and preference stock dividends, the balance available from all sources for distribution on the common shares was \$43,585,113 compared with the corresponding balance of \$39,128,223 in the record year of 1912-13, an increase of \$4,456,890, or more than 11 per cent. As compared with 1914-15 the gain is \$14,325,866, or approximately 50 per cent. The total gross earnings for the 1915-16 period amounted to \$129,481,885. The working expenses were \$80,255,965, leaving the total net earnings for this year \$49,225,920.

How Much War Tax?

The Monetary Times, commenting on this report, says that no provision has been made in the Income Act for any payment under the Dominion war profits tax. The question of the company's liability under the new taxation act has been discussed, but no official statements on the matter have been issued. Supposing the company is liable for the tax, it cannot be stated definitely whether the company will be allowed to earn 7 per cent. on both its preference and common stocks or only on the common before its profits are subject to the 25 per cent. tax, and further, whether the profits of the system, as a whole, that is including the special war work the company is performing or only those from railway operation are to be taxed. If the extreme case is taken, namely, that a profit equal to 7 per cent. on the common stock only is to be free of tax, and that the taxes are applicable to profits of the entire system, the position may be tabulated as follows:

Profits	\$49,225,000
Less tax-free profit of 7 per cent. on common	18,200,000
Net taxable profit	\$31,025,000
Less 25 per cent. of taxable profit	7,756,250
Balance, equal to 8.94 per cent. on common stock	\$23,268,750
Extra 8 per cent. on common, making total dividend of 10 per cent.	7,800,000
Balance, equal to 5.10 per cent. on common stock, after deduction of war profits tax and 10 per cent. dividend on common stock	\$15,468,750

The net surplus for the year after payment of fixed charges, pension fund, etc., was \$15,444,158. Putting the war tax point in another form, should the company have to pay the business profits war tax estimated above at \$7,756,250, the net surplus for the year would be reduced to \$7,687,908. It will not be known until the annual meeting in October whether the allowance for contingent reserves fully covers the business profits war tax, if payable. If so, and the company pays the tax, the net surplus for the year would be brought up to \$15,444,158 again.

DISCOUNTING FARMERS' NOTES

Letters are frequently received at The Guide office stating that the writers, who are farmers, have borrowed a certain amount of money from a local bank and that the banker has discounted the note instead of adding on interest. The Bank Act has no provision covering this practice. It is of considerable advantage to the bank to discount the note rather than to add on the interest. For instance, suppose the note is for \$300 for three months at 10 per cent. If the note is discounted the banker deducts the interest, which would be \$7.50, and gives the farmer \$292.50. When the three months

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A Western Banking Institution for Western People
H. O. POWELL - General Manager

have expired the farmer pays back the \$300. He has, however, paid the interest on the entire \$300 for the three months, while he has only had the use of \$292.50. In other words, the bank has charged him 10 per cent. on the \$300 and has not given him the full \$300. By this means the bank not only earns the full 10 per cent. on the face value of the note, but an additional 10 per cent. for three months on the \$7.50 discount, amounting to 19 cents. This is not a very big item, but where it is done every day and several times a day in hundreds of banks, the aggregate is a very considerable amount in a year.

This question was discussed at the banker-farmer conference, and the bankers said it was quite immaterial to them which way the note was drawn and that it was purely a matter of arrangement between the farmer and bank manager at the time of making the loan. When a farmer wants to borrow \$300, the proper way is to make out the note for that amount and on it write "with interest at 10 per cent. (or as much less as possible) both before and after due until paid."

Unusual Investigation

While farmers in the Western provinces, thru their organization, have succeeded in getting a better deal from the middlemen and the consumer, farmers in the Eastern provinces who have tried organization have perhaps not been so successful.

In the Ottawa district there is a dairy-men's organization known as the Milk Producers' Association, which met recently and decided to demand an increase of from 17 to 22 cents a gallon for their milk, most of which is being sold to the Ottawa Dairy Co. Instantly the city was thrown into an uproar. John Bingham, manager of the Ottawa Dairy, informed all and sundry that this would mean an increase of one cent per quart on the retail price of milk, boosting this product to nine cents per quart to the consumer. Newspapers took up the matter, the Journal and Citizen fighting the raise, apparently to the producers as well, while the Free Press maintained a sort of non-committal attitude, but cried out for more rigid inspection of the product if the price was to be raised.

Invoke Combines Act

The city council became interested and passed a motion demanding from the minister of labor an investigation into the demand for a raise in the price of milk, this investigation to be held under the Combines Act. A motion made at the same time to investigate also the increase in the price of other commodities was turned down, the city council by vote turning their attention to the formation of a municipal dairy and demanding an investigation into milk prices.

Altho the hay crop was the best in years, with the prospect of bran, gluten meal, oil cake and other foods being several dollars per ton higher than last year; the grain and corn crop is only about half of what it was last year; labor 20 per cent. higher; cows 20 per cent. higher, and the cost of living still on the increase, the farmers feel that they are entitled to higher prices for milk.

To pay 22 cents per gallon for the milk at the farm the dairies say they must increase the retail price to at least 9 cents per quart, and the public, apparently believing it will be more or less of a loser anyhow, expresses the general opinion that retail prices are already high enough even if the farmer is entitled to the advance, sits back awaiting action by the minister of labor.

If the milk producers stick together they will get an increase, even tho the city takes over the dairy business, or the Ottawa Journal, which has now some scheme on hand, enters the dairy business, but the supreme test now is whether the organization of the producers will survive the storm of so-called "indignant protest against the hold-up" and win out. The fight is being closely watched.

Dairy Company Offer to Sell

Later developments have brought many new things to light hitherto unknown to ordinary citizens. The city recently decided to investigate the possibilities of a municipal milk bureau, so the Ottawa Dairy Co. promptly offered to sell their plant, lock, stock and barrel, to the city at a price to be set by three arbitrators—one appointed by the company, the second

Continued on Page 22.

Canadian War Loan

We will furnish any information needed and attend to details of subscriptions.

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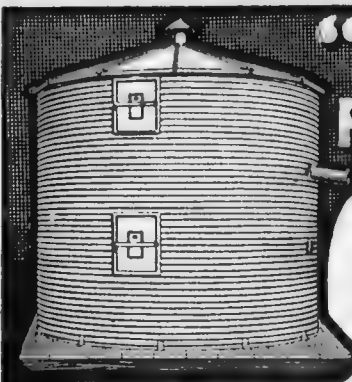
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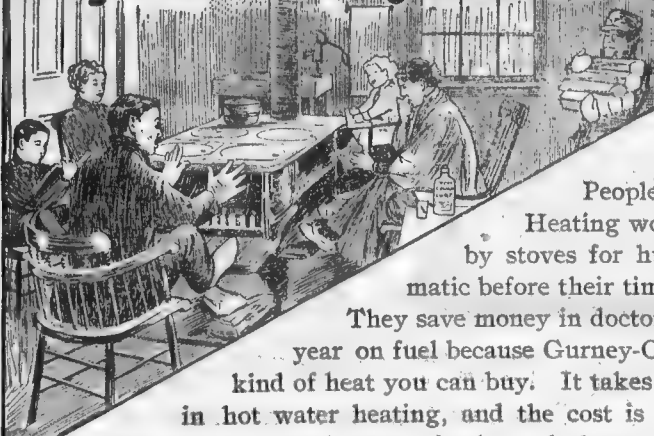
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Choice young males for sale from our prize stock. The kind that pays. Order early. Write for prices and particulars. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 33-6

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And I can just as surely enable you to win fame and a good income this way. And to prove it I will send you my Introductory Course, ABSOLUTELY FREE. All I ask you to do is to send the coupon. That's easy, isn't it? Then prove your ambition by sending it NOW. This offer may soon be withdrawn. When sending coupon also tell me about your horse.

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If you need a horse next spring, this is the time to get it, as we can sell a lot cheaper now before we have put any expense on them, and the colt will be acclimated in your own locality.

Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal. We guarantee every horse. Ample time to responsible parties. Liberal discount for cash.

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Some Shetland ponies for sale. Shetland stallion for service.

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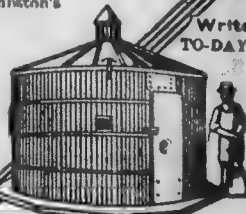
Protect your grain from fire, lightning and rodents. Set up a Johnston's Granary—metal covered and tight as a drum. The grain can't bulge the walls. You can place it where it will be handiest; and move it from place to place if necessary.

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Johnston's Granary is protected from 4-legged thieves and from fire by galvanized iron walls with locked joints. Iron bands with tension bolts hold the walls against bulging. The door is iron covered. Inside there is a sectional door to hold the grain. The sections of the roof lock together and offer a solid metal resistance to wind, water and snow.

Grains cannot heat or mildew. A 14-inch galvanized ventilator provides plenty of air. Johnston's Granary is fitted at our factories and shipped ready to set up. Full details on request.

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DINNEN GRAIN UNLOADER.

Can be used anywhere on the farm. Send for literature and prices. The Metal Shingle & Siding Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man.

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YOU don't care if you ever see that Bill Jones again; while it is worth the effort of hooking up to go over and see the Smiths.

Why?

Well, those Jones' are only looking after their own interests and don't care about any one else unless they can make use of them.

NOW take the Smiths. Say, those people are just hunting around to find something they can do for you. They are cheery, happy people, friendly, courteous and sympathetic, just brimming over with personality and you like 'em, and they like you.

EVERY man jack of us is a Smith. That is why our customers say "YOURS IS THE HOUSE WITH THE PERSONALITY."

We are out every day to help along all we can, and there are thousands of people in Western Canada that like our way of helping them.

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THE NEWMAN CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

ALL
THIS
SERVICE
FROM
THE
ONE
HOUSE

UNUSUAL INVESTIGATION

Continued from Page 19

by the city and the third by the other two. They asked cash or seven per cent. bonds and offered to supply the manager for six months. The "anti-combinesters" immediately raised the cry of "Bluff," and the city solicitor discovered the city could not sell milk without waiting until the provincial legislature passes an amendment to the city charter. In any case, the city cannot enter the business of making and selling ice cream and the other by-products of the dairy, which have been responsible for boosting the shareholders' dividends during the past six months.

A mass meeting was called at which members of the association, among others, were speakers. After stating their case, one of the speakers said he was also a shareholder in the Ottawa Dairy to the extent of \$1,000 in common stock. On that investment in the past year he received \$2 over 7 per cent. and he wound up by saying that as a farmer, he was not getting sufficient for his milk and the association had asked for 22 cents a gallon and would get it or put their products to other purposes. Hours were too long and labor too scarce to produce milk for 17 cents a gallon, while Central Experiment Farm records for the past year show the minimum cost of 17½ cents per gallon for the lacteal fluid.

Lack of Co-operation

Farmers in outside districts, too far out to send their milk to the city by the regular dairy wagons, have offered to sell milk for \$2 per hundred pounds delivered at an Ottawa station. Association members point out that in addition to being outside of the inspection district of Ottawa, they will not supply milk during the time the cheese factories are running in the summer, and are not called upon to spend the same amount of time and money in keeping cows and equipment clean as are the members of the association, who must pass health officials' inspection at any time. This matter, of course, is beyond the ken of the average citizen now crying for cheaper milk, and if the organized farmers are to lose their fight they will be justified in placing a great deal of the blame on the shoulders of these men who instead of giving help are hindering fellow-farmers in their fight.

The latest move was a resolution passed at the mass meeting calling for a full investigation and notice from the "anti-combine" leader of the council that an injunction is to be filed to prevent the retailers from raising milk to nine cents per quart on Labor Day. The city solicitor states that this will not pass, but attempts are being made to secure the injunction. Campaigning for recruits goes on merrily and it is anticipated by militia authorities and farmers alike that when the fall work is finished a large percentage of the men who have been hired for the summer will enlist. So the fight goes on.

GRAIN EXHIBITS FOR TEXAS

With so many adverse reports being circulated thruout the United States regarding Saskatchewan's 1916 crop, the opportunity which the International Soil Products Exposition, in connection with the International Dry Farming Congress gives of showing the quality of our farm products should be fully utilized by Saskatchewan farmers. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has decided to pay transportation charges on exhibits of exceptional merit from Regina to El Paso, Texas, and return. Substantial cash prizes are offered by the exposition for threshed grain, grain in the sheaf, forage plants in sheaves or bales or other soil products.

Those who wish to take advantage of the government's offer of assistance should prepare and forward their exhibits to the Exhibition Branch, Department of Agriculture, Regina, and prepay the charges. The exhibits should reach Regina not later than October 1. Approximately 200 pounds may be sent in by an exhibitor, but owing to the high transportation charges, it is desirable that this weight should not be exceeded by any one person. Copies of the exposition prize list and full particulars may be obtained by writing the Weeds and Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Are You Suffering From RHEUMATISM or Nervous Diseases

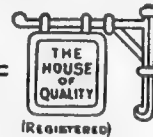
If so go to the

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WINNIPEG

The most up-to-date Electric Equipment, Mineral Water Baths, Massage and all kinds of Electric Treatment.

Write for further information to DR. A. D. CARSCALLEN who is a Specialist on the above diseases.



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Styles for the coming winter have now been established, and with a little change your furs of past seasons may be made to do service for another year.

Send your furs in and advise us. We will gladly give you an estimate of the cost before proceeding with the work, if you so desire.

Our New
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Is Now Ready

Just off the press, resplendent with all the new Fur styles for the coming season. There is a copy for you. Let us have your name and address.

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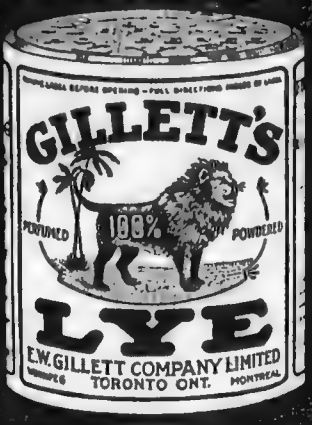
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Our new Catalogue shows you through the largest stove, furnace, etc., etc. foundries in the British Empire. Quotes new low prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg, on Gurney-Oxford stoves, ranges, feeders, heaters, heating system, etc.

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Winnipeg

Name _____
Address _____

Write your name and address above, tear this out, and mail to us. 917 W. 750

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.

Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

BANISH THE LIQUOR STORE

Dear Grain Growers and Fellow Citizens:—There is a desire to write the last word—citizens—in capital letters, because of our privilege of voting at the time of the referendum to be held for the closing of the bars for all time in Saskatchewan. Now we have the opportunity of not only doing all in our power to influence public opinion as to the need of banishing the bars forever, but we can put a power to be reckoned with behind our influence by means of the ballot.

The privilege is one to be proud of. Let us rise to our responsibilities and follow the suggestions contained in the letter published below. Ways and means are shown that your association can aid in the great work.

We will help in the Prohibition Tag Day and show the value of organized effort in such a provincial crisis.

Explicit information as to the date of Tag Day will be given later.

ERMA STOCKING,
Provincial Secretary.

PROHIBITION TAG DAY

Dear Miss Stocking:—At a joint meeting of the Banish the Bar executive, the Grain Growers' Association and the W.C.T.U., recently held in Regina, there was much helpful discussion and planning for the provincial vote to be taken on December 11, at the municipal elections, for the removal of the government liquor stores from Saskatchewan. The vote of the women of Saskatchewan, the registration of the vote of men and women in all towns having a population of 1,000 or over, the time for registration, methods of financing the campaign, the securing and distribution of literature and other helpful matters were discussed.

Mr. Musselman was present and heartily endorsed our plans and assured us of the hearty co-operation of all Grain Growers and Women Grain Growers' Associations. We need the assistance of the women's associations for informing the women throughout the province of the registration of the vote. We have been promised the assistance of the provincial and local W.C.T.U. associations in this work.

The financial problem is to be solved in part by a Prohibition Tag Day for Saskatchewan. The W.C.T.U., with the assistance of the W.S.G.G.A., are willing to undertake the management of the Tag Day. Mr. Musselman assured us that the W.G.G.A. of the province would do all they could to make the day a success, and requested that I write you giving you some idea of what we would appreciate your organization doing in the campaign.

The discussion at your local meetings of the franchise, registration of the women's votes as well as the men's, urging the women to vote on election day, the benefits to our province from the exercise of the franchise, plans for and assistance on Tag Day, will, I am sure, do much to aid in the great victory which we look for on December 11, 1916.

Prohibition Saskatchewan

The badges or buttons to be used on Tag Day will be purchased by us and sent to you or to local officers you may designate, these to be sold in the street or in the homes of towns or villages on a given day, the proceeds to be sent to the Central office for payment of field workers; travel, printing, postage, stenographers and office help. These expenses are kept at the minimum; in fact, the work is much embarrassed because of forced retrenchment all along the line. Tag Day was accepted as one of the most effectual means of securing a part of the necessary funds and put no heavy burden on anyone.

I would be pleased to hear from you and to have your suggestions in the matter. We will do anything we can

to aid the W.G.G.A. in arranging the work they will undertake.

In the interests of a better Saskatchewan for ourselves and coming generations, I am,

Yours truly,
W. J. STEWART,
Sec. Banish the Bar Crusade.

WHO CAN VOTE

In view of the fact that so many inquiries re qualifications of women voters are coming to me, I beg the readers to preserve the following for future reference.—ERMA STOCKING.

Yorkton, Sask., Aug. 26, 1916

Fellow Citizens:—To inquiries respecting qualifications required of women voters at provincial and municipal elections I would reply as follows:

Under the Election Act as amended at the last session of the legislative assembly held last winter printed provincial lists are only prepared in the case of cities and towns containing a population of over 2,000. The revising of lists will take place this year from Tuesday to Saturday, September 5 to 9, and from Monday to Wednesday, September 11 to 13. Application for registration should be made personally to the deputy registrar for the polling sub-division in which the voter resides. In the case of sickness or other disability or temporary absence from the electoral division the act provides that registration may be made by some person to whom the elector is well known and who has a personal knowledge of the facts which preclude the elector from appearing in person. (Sections 34 to 44 inclusive deal with the method of registration.)

Should an elector for any reason fail to make application at the registration sittings or have some person make application in his or her behalf there is still an opportunity to be enrolled as a voter at the revision sittings which usually takes place about a month after registration. (Section 60 deals with this phase.)

With regard to lists for districts outside of cities and towns of over 2,000 these are prepared by enumerators a short time before election day. The lists are posted up for examination for four days and names can be added or alterations made up to two days before the date fixed for polling. On election day a voter whose name has been omitted from the lists may have his or her name added and be permitted to vote upon subscribing to the oath required. Form 56, Section 281. (Sections 270 to 285 give full particulars of the preparation of lists by enumerators.)

Referendum Vote

In connection with the referendum vote to be taken this fall under the provisions of the Sales of Liquor Act, the provincial franchise will apply and the dates decided on will be the same as in the case of ordinary elections except that printed lists will have to be compiled in the cities and all towns of over 1,000. In municipalities other than cities and towns of over 1,000 no lists will be required, but any person possessing the necessary qualifications may vote upon taking the required oath. (Sections 210 to 227 inclusive set out the procedure to be followed.) Section 212 was amended at the last session, making it possible for the referendum to be taken this year instead of 1919.

Naturalization

All persons whether male or female of the full age of 21 years who are British subjects by birth or naturalization shall be entitled to vote.

All persons whether male or female and not yet naturalized should take steps to become British subjects by taking oaths of residence and allegiance before a notary public, justice of peace or commissioner for oaths.

Municipal Elections

(a) In rural municipalities. Section 128 of the Rural Municipality Act

Gold Standard

Baking Powder

Scores out FAILURE On Baking Day

Reliable results always follow the blending of this brand with Western flour.

You will like this recipe:

QUAKER MUFFINS

2 3 cup rolled oats
1 1/2 cups flour
4 level teaspoons Gold Standard Baking Powder
1 1/2 teaspoon salt
1 cup scalded milk
1 egg
2 tablespoons melted butter
3 tablespoons sugar

Turn scalded milk on rolled oats, let stand five minutes; add sugar, salt and melted butter; sift in flour and baking powder; mix thoroughly, and add egg well beaten.

This is only one recipe in our big 110-page Cook Book. Free on request.



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Pound Tins 25c

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The Gold Standard Mfg. Co. WINNIPEG



May we send you a copy
of our new book,
"Desserts and Candies"?

—practical—helpful—and free.
Write for it to our Montreal
Office.

221W

"Mother Says We Couldn't
Run The Farm Without

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

IT'S downright scandalous, the number of 20 pound tins I buy.
But, as Mother says, we use it for 'most everything.

"Nothing else tastes quite so good on all kinds of Hot
Bread, Johnny Cake and Griddle Cakes.

"Mother uses it for all her cooking—for Cookies, Cakes,
Gingerbread and Pies.

"And I am almost ashamed to mention the
quantity of 'Crown Brand' and bread that my
youngsters consume. This syrup certainly is
a favorite in my home".

The 20 pound tin is convenient and economical for home
use, although you can get "Crown Brand" in 2, 5 and 10
pound tins. Ask your dealer.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Rensons' Corn
Starch—"Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.



states that: The persons entitled to
vote for reeve or councillor shall be the
electors of the municipality.

"Elector" means any person of the
full age of eighteen years whose name
appears on the municipal voters' list as
the owner or occupant of assessable
property in the municipality.

The treasurer of every municipality
shall on or before the first day of No-
vember in each year prepare a list of
all persons whose names appear on the
last revised assessment roll of the muni-
cipality, and such list shall be arranged
according to the divisions of the muni-
cipality and shall be known as "The
Municipal Voters' List."

Section 252 of the act provides for
the assessment of the municipality.
This section reads as follows: As soon
as may be in each year, but not later
than the first day of July, the assessor
shall assess every person the owner or
occupant of land in the municipality,
and shall prepare an assessment roll in
which shall be set out accurately as
may be:

1. The name of the owner and the
name of the occupant of each lot or
parcel of land in the municipality which
is not exempt from assessment and the
post office address if known of every
such owner and occupant:

2. A brief description of each such lot
or parcel of land, the number of acres
which it contains and the assessed
value thereof.

(b) In villages. Section 83 of the
Village Act states that: The persons
entitled to vote for councillors shall be
the resident electors of the village.

Clause 5 of section 2 of the act states
that the expression "resident elector"
means: Any person of the full age of
twenty-one years actually residing in
the village or except in the case of
community Doukhobors, within two
miles of the limits thereof whose names
appear on the last revised assessment
roll of the village. Section 197 of the
act provides for the preparation of the
assessment roll of the village. This sec-
tion reads as follows:

As soon as may be in each year but
not later than the first day of July the
assessor shall assess all real and per-
sonal property and income in the vil-
lage not exempt from taxation and shall
prepare an assessment roll showing the
name of each person assessed, the prop-
erty in respect of which he is assessed
and the assessed value thereof.

Men and Women Equal

The qualifications required for wom-
en, you will note, are the same as those
required for men.

(c) In towns and cities. The persons
qualified to vote at elections shall be
the men and women of the full age of
twenty-one years whose names appear
on the last revised voters' list. Sec-
tion 87 of the act provides for the pre-
paration of the voters' list. This sec-
tion reads as follows:

The assessor or town clerk shall, on
or before the first day of September in
each year, prepare a voters' list in al-
phabetical form. He shall place thereon:

(a) The names of all men and women
of the full age of twenty-one years
who are assessed upon the last revised
assessment roll for \$200. or upwards;

(b) The names of all persons appear-
ing on the householders' list herein-
after provided for. Subsection 2 of
section 402 of the act provides for the
preparation of the "householders'
list."

The said section states that every
person liable to pay a poll tax,
and any of the persons heretofore ex-
cepted, upon satisfying the assessor on
or before the first day of July in the
then current year that for a period of
at least three months prior to such first
day of July he has bona fide resided in
the town, and that during the said
period he has been and still is a bona
fide occupant of premises at a rental
which would amount to at least one
hundred dollars annually, shall be en-
tered by the assessor upon a list to be
called the "householders' list," and
shall thereupon be exempted from pay-
ment of a poll tax for the then current
year.

Provided, however, that every tenant
of a separate portion of a house shall
be deemed, but a boarder or lodger shall
not be deemed, a tenant within this act.
Householders are eligible to vote at

**"Electricity for EVERY
Home in Canada"**

YOU Can Have Electric Light Now!

Here at last—a complete, efficient, isolated electric plant that
can be installed in any farm. You, too, can have electric light
now—all the convenience, all the brilliance, all the cheerfulness
that electricity gives to the home in the city. No more fuss and
worry filling and cleaning those smoky smelly oil lamps. Delco-Light
gives a cheerful, brilliant light everywhere on the farm. House, out-
doors, out-buildings—one flood of brilliant light at the turning of a switch.
No more handling of those dangerous coal-oil lanterns.

Takes the Drudgery out of Housework.

Cleaning and filling coal-oil lamps takes up too much of your wife's time. Delco-Light is convenient everywhere—upstairs and downstairs, in the barn, etc. Light is clean—no smoke.

Power From Delco-Light

Though Delco-Light runs on low-voltage system for safety, it develops power enough to drive small machines. Think of the labor saved when Delco-Light pumps water into the house. Think how your wife's work will be lightened with Delco-Light—cream separator, churn, washing-machine, all run by electric power.

Complete—Easy to Run

Delco-Light is a complete isolated electric plant—thoroughly reliable, thoroughly efficient. It combines in one compact unit gas engine, dynamo for generating current specially designed storage batteries, and switchboard. The low voltage system—32 volts—saves battery expense. Yet it is powerful enough to supply all the lights required and power for small machinery. Gasoline engine is air cooled—no danger of freezing no matter where located. Self-starting—a switch sets it in motion. Automatically cuts off when batteries are fully charged. Sealed glass jar batteries specially designed for Delco-Light. No danger—absolutely trouble-proof—a child can operate it. Engine only need be run once or twice a week. Write for full illustrated folder.

Cost So Small!!

Delco-Light is the first completely reliable and efficient isolated electric plant. Supplies current sufficient for all the lights required. Yet the cost is small, averaging less than five cents a day. No trouble to operate—a child can do it. First cost alone is worth while to make your life on the farm easier, brighter, more pleasant. Delco-Light comes complete—gas engine, dynamo, switchboard, and batteries fully charged. Price **\$375**.

Delco-Light was developed by the same company making the world-famous Delco starting, lighting and ignition plants for automobiles.

Behind Delco-Light lies the great ideal of "Electricity for EVERY Home in Canada." Never was ideal so big, so sure of attainment. For the Delco-Light plant is efficient. So too is the big organization selling Delco-Light—all enthusiastic about the success of Delco-Light.

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Write at once for open territory.

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DELCO-LIGHT DISTRIBUTOR FOR ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN

municipal elections in towns and cities if they take the necessary steps to have their names entered on the "householders' list" within the time required by law.

A wife is not entitled to vote in municipal elections on property that is assessed in her husband's name. She must be assessed for property in her own name before she is entitled to vote. The first step necessary to have women's names placed on the voters' list is to see that they are assessed for property in the municipality. In towns and cities, women as well as men must

be assessed upon the last revised assessment roll for \$200 or upwards before they are entitled to have their names entered on the voters' list.

In villages and rural municipalities no particular valuation is required for the property for which they are assessed.

If there is any further advice or information that you desire I shall be pleased to furnish it to you.

Your obedient servant,
M. ALICE LAWTON,
President Provincial Equal Franchise Board, Yorkton, Sask.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A NEW PRIZE CONTEST

Now that you are back at school it will be easier for you to settle down to write stories than it was in the summer time, so we are beginning a new contest.

I want you to write me just the cleverest stories you can imagine about Nature's Freaks. That means any strange thing you have known a bird, insect, plant or animal to do. Not things you have read in books, but something that you have seen or that one of your family has seen with his own eyes.

The last time we had a nature story contest we got some splendid tales, about snakes swallowing their young to protect them, about a bird which built its nest six times in the same place, tho it was torn down each time, and other strange things.

Any new writer who sends a self-addressed and stamped envelope with his story will receive one of the pretty Maple Leaf membership pins of the Young Canada Club, and all stand a chance of winning one of the three prize story books which will be given for the three best stories submitted.

All stories must be written in pen and ink and on only one side of the paper. They must be certified by parent or teacher to show that the story is original, and the letter must be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Any boy or girl under seventeen years of age may send a story for this contest. All stories must reach The Guide office not later than October 31.

DIXIE PATTON.

LIKES ARITHMETIC

I like to go to school because I like to do my arithmetic. I like to learn my reading because there are many funny stories to laugh at. We used to draw the wild flowers. I like to draw them. We had an examination. I passed into fifth grade. I liked the arithmetic that I had when I had examinations. We had a picnic at our school and we all enjoyed it very much. This is my first story to The Guide.

ESTHER NELSON,
Camrose, Alta. Age 9.

ENJOYS SCHOOL WORK

I started to school when I was not quite five years old. I did not have to learn much for I went more to keep my sister company than anything else. But I did not like it at all, it was so tedious to have to sit there, I thought.

However, I soon had to learn my A, B, Cs. This was harder than ever. I kept up to my sister until the teacher, Mr. Lang, saw that it was too hard for me, so to my great disappointment I was put back. I soon began to like it and my sister liked it too. I am in grade six now and like it so well that I would not stay at home.

My two brothers, Gordon and Cecil, myself and the teacher are the only English people going to school. We have only a week's holiday this year and I can hardly say that I am sorry for it. We live two miles from the school and we drive all the time. Our teacher this year is a lady and she is very well liked. Last week we pressed some flowers and last Friday Miss P. gave us the afternoon off to draw and press our flowers. We have about twelve flowers pressed. Some of them were fringed gentian, painter's brush, dandelion, yellow daisy, bluebell and wild gage. They are mounted on white paper and we will hang them up Monday, when school starts again.

We had gardens three years ago at the school. We had pansies, larkspur, mignonette, sweet pea, nasturtium, candy-tuft, lad's love and another flower that I cannot remember. They were a splendid

success. We got sticks for them to climb up on (that is, for the nasturtium and sweet pea to climb up on), and some of the sweet peas came up to within ten inches of the window.

I like the story that came out in the last Guide about "Our School Garden."

LIZZIE HOPE.

SCHOOL THE ROAD TO ANY TRADE

Going to school gives one an education so that one may take up any trade. One should have an education to work at any occupation. One could not be a doctor, teacher or lawyer without one. There is more chance to make money if one is educated.

Going to school trains one to be quick at other things besides letters and figures.

I like to go to school for one can have good times there. There are other children for company to study and play with. No two are just alike. When you get acquainted with the other pupils you cannot get lonesome.

I went to a school this spring where there were about twenty pupils. Some of the games we played were "Pom-Pom-Pullaway," "Hide-and-Seek," "Nuts-in-May," "Puss-in-the-Corner," "Drop the Handkerchief," "Wolves and Hounds," and there were many others.

Now, as I passed the entrance this spring, I am about to start to the collegiate. I hope to go on for a high school teacher, but whatever I do I hope to be some use in the world.

DORA M. ANDERSON,
Age 12 years.

A KIND CAT

Dear Dixie Patton:—Seeing so many little girls and boys sending their stories to the club I thought I would write about a cat.

One of our neighbors has some tame rabbits. One of them got a young rabbit and then she went away and left it. They took it in and gave it to a cat which had some kittens. She fed the rabbit, and when she moved her kittens to another place she took the rabbit with her. The rabbit is still living.

ETHEL OLSON,
New Norway, Alta. Age 10.

THE DOG NEXT DOOR

A little bull dog lives next door and he is very ugly. If people see him lying on the sidewalk they are often afraid to pass him, but if they look into his eyes they forget his ugly face and pat his back and walk along without fear. His playmate is a little girl of three years of age and she calls him Cupid.

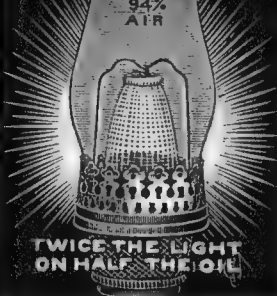
Cupid lets her play with him and knock him around and he does not protest. He is so well fed that he is lazy, and he does not like to move very much, but a kitten is too much of a temptation for him.

Yesterday I heard a great rattling at the screen door and I found a kitten clinging to the screen near the top and at sight of me it began to mew and beg me to take it in. Cupid was standing on the walk in front of the house looking very innocent, but his kindly eyes were fixed on the kitten, in amusement. The kitten didn't see the fun in it at all.

Cupid stood there for fully five minutes, but the kitten wouldn't come down, and the sun was hot so he began to think there wasn't any fun in it either. He turned and walked lazily away and the kitten jumped down, curled up her back and spat at him and then ran away. But he didn't chase it. All he wanted was to see the kitten run, and he saw that without any exertion.

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10 Days FREE—Send No Money



We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests by Government and 34 leading Universities show that it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

\$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

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Men With Rigs Make \$100 to \$300 Per Mo. Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold \$2 the first seven days." Christensen says: "Have never seen an article that sells so easily." Norrine says: "89 per cent of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." Kemmerling says: "No money laid necessary. Sell steady." Thousands who are coming money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly. NO MONEY REQUIRED. We furnish stock to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to secure an appointment and make big money in unoccupied territory. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work.

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YOU PAY ONLY ONCE FOR

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\$18 for 50 years of restful sleep

Ask your dealer for the "OSTERMOOR" or write us for the
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Successors to Limited
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Makers of Bedsteads and Bedding 50
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"ALASKA on an article means High Grade Every Particle."

OSTERMOOR «O» OSTERMOOR

Who'll Pay That Mortgage?

That mortgage—or other indebtedness—may cause you no worry. You know you can repay it if all goes well. But there's the rub. What if things go wrong? Supposing you should die—could your wife pay the mortgage without your income?

An Imperial Endowment Policy for the amount of the indebtedness will insure its repayment, whether you live or die. There is no other means of meeting the case that is quite so certain—that

leaves nothing to chance.

And the annual investment required is very moderate—moderate at least when you consider the peace of mind it will afford you.

Look at this problem squarely—don't dodge—don't wait. The advantages of life insurance are available only to those in good health. Send to-day for information about a policy to suit your particular need. To-morrow may be too late.

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A useful 76 page vest pocket memorandum book will be sent you post free if you ask for it.

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OPENS OCTOBER 24th, 1916

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Courses from five months to five years in length, leading to up-to-date farming, competent housekeeping and professional careers in Agriculture and Domestic Science.

Teachers with first-class certificate are offered a three-year course to prepare for teaching agriculture in High Schools.

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J. B. REYNOLDS, M.A.
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Fall Term opens Sept. 26th, 1916. For full particulars and calendar apply to Registrar, Regina College.

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Offers courses leading to degrees in Arts, Science, Medicine, Pharmacy, Law, Civil and Electrical Engineering and Architecture.

The faculty consists of some forty-six professors, lecturers and demonstrators, and with them are associated the staffs of five affiliated colleges.

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For Calendar and full information address
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REV. N. D. KEITH, M.A., President,
Assinibola Hall, EDMONTON, ALTA.

Woman in Politics

Continued from Page 8

and mothers, have many problems which they will talk over with a woman but not with a man trustee.

Now that women in the three prairie provinces have the vote many wonder what they will do with it. Without assuming the role of a prophet we may venture a look into the future. The Political Educational League is now vitally interested in prison reform—that seems to be the next thing women will work for. Then there are matters relating to the hours, wages and conditions of women in industry. Property laws and laws relating to crimes against women will also have to be revised if we may judge from what has been accomplished in countries and states where woman suffrage is in operation. So far the women have not tackled the economic problem any more seriously than the men, but they will, because they must, before their problem can be solved.

Let us then with glad hands welcome the women into the field of politics and bid them come on. The strife and the stress will develop some faculties which they have been entertaining unawares, which will be well for the human race. For, let us not forget, mother and son, father and daughter are bound together with an indissoluble bond. The sissy-boy and the tom-girl warn us that nature cannot be fooled. The women of today mould the manhood of tomorrow. Therefore, it is essential, if the growth of civilization is not to be arrested, that the women as well as the men should strengthen their minds and bodies and souls by exercise in every righteous field of human endeavor. Only thus can we enlarge the temple of the soul and bring the human race to a higher plane. In some things women will agree with men, in others they will differ, and it is most important that the points on which they differ should be emphasized in the realm of politics. Take, for instance, the momentous problem of war. Men can never look at war thru woman's eyes. There was much force in Dr. Michael Clark's remark, during the recent debate on suffrage at Ottawa, that "If women had the vote there would be no war. They would not be such fools as the men."

Women and War

Women will end war when they get a chance, because "There is no battlefield on earth, nor ever has been, however covered with slain, which it has not cost the women of the race more in actual blood and anguish to supply than it has cost the men who lie there." Women pay the first cost on all human life.

As Olive Schriener so beautifully points out, in "Woman and Labor," if a city were besieged and the walls were damaged no sculptor would thoughtlessly throw beautiful statuary into the breach, the others might, so, she says: "Men's bodies are our woman's works of art. Given to us power of control, we will never carelessly throw them in to fill up the gaps in human relationships made by international ambitions and greeds."

Above the roaring shot and the hissing shell, above the shrieks of the wounded and the groans of the dying, over the battlefields of Europe floats a woman's voice. The voice of a woman who nursed friend and foe alike. The voice of a woman who paid the supreme penalty because she set the captives free. The voice of a woman whose name is being used to foment hatreds which she never felt. The voice of a woman and a prophetess whose name will be remembered when the war lords are forgotten. Hear and remember the words of Edith Cavell:

"But this I would say, standing as I do in view of God and eternity, I realize that patriotism is not enough. I must have no hatred or bitterness towards anyone."

The spirit behind those words is the spirit which will end the war. It is the mission of woman to bring that spirit into politics. Not that woman will be alone in her efforts for peace or any other form of human betterment, she will always find some men ready to help, but in some lines she must lead and in some lines man must lead, and

together the New Woman and the New Man will create a New Earth, in which new values will be placed on human life and labor.

The Mail Bag

TIME FOR A CHANGE

Editor, Guide:—An editorial article in The Guide of last week, which discusses the tariff situation at Ottawa, says:

"The chief reason why the people of the West get no more consideration than they do from the Liberal and Conservative parties in the East is because our western members do not solidly and consistently stand up for the rights of the West but too frequently allow themselves to be influenced and dominated very largely by the party leaders of the East."

There is a reason for this, or perhaps several reasons. First, western representatives are sent to Ottawa as members of one or the other party, and under the stringent rules of party discipline which prevails in Canada it would require exceptional force of character to break away from this connection. To do so means personal ostracism for the offender. Second, western men go to Ottawa as individual members of a party which is dominated by eastern interests. Consequently there is no solidarity nor cohesion among those composing the western contingent. Third, influence of the common party campaign fund.

Remedy:—Call a convention for the three prairie provinces. Draw up a brief "western platform." Have a candidate in every constituency who subscribes to and may be relied upon to stand by this platform. This would give the West a solid body of men at Ottawa who would be free from eastern affiliations and eastern domination.

Organizations now exist thru which this move could be carried out. What is lacking is funds. The organized farmers of the three provinces have subscribed an amount to the patriotic funds during the past year sufficient to finance this move. I, for one, say that this fund or a like one should have been contributed to a movement to secure relief from the bondage of monopoly. The government should have been compelled to do their duty in furnishing funds for all war contingencies. It is not too late to make this move.

D. W. BUCHANAN.

Winnipeg.

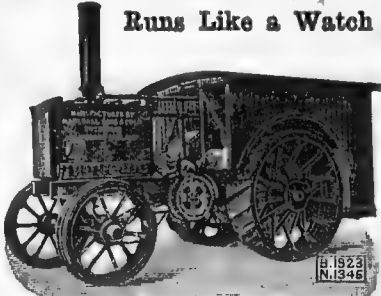
ADVICE TO BACHELORS

Editor, Guide:—We see in every paper experiences from people along the lines of better farming, eradicating weeds, and so on, but few, if any, do we see advising the young man to quit bacheling and settle down in life with a partner. I don't believe there are many who think at first that they will be making pancakes for the next twenty-five years, and how often it occurs that we just seem to get careless and grow shy. I know lots of us would like to have a nice tidy woman to do the housework, and in my opinion in most cases they would have a fine home. But, as I have said, we are shy and seem to think no girl would look at us. Perhaps they would if we had offered ourselves when we first started, so here is where I give the young bachelor a word of warning. Quit the hard and lonesome life of shanty living. I am glad, at the age of forty-five, that I see my mistake after twenty-five years of bacheling and leading the hard life. As I look back over those last twenty-five years and see myself as I started out, if I had known what was before me I might have fainted. When I think of the ranch life I put in and the hard trail and now living on the homestead, as well as all these hardships we go thru for what gain, I wonder at myself at not seeing my mistake before. But, better late than never, and right here is where I give up pancake making and enjoy the remainder of my life to the fullest extent of my limited means. I only write these few lines hoping some young bachelor might stop and think. I will feel well repaid if it only puts the thinking cap on someone.

Yours to a cinder,
PANCAKE BILL.

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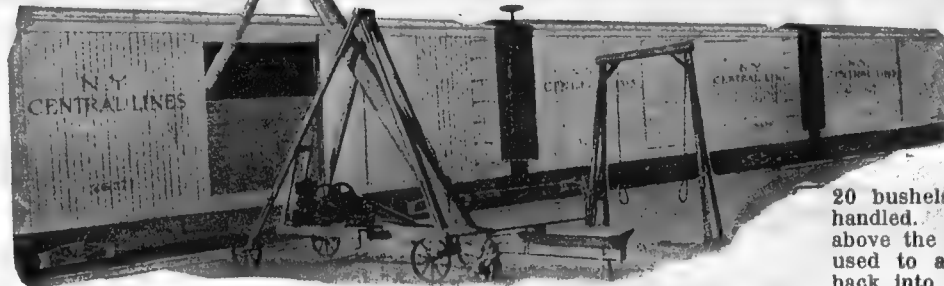
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The G.G.G. Portable Elevator is strongly built and grain tight. Our 18-ft. elevator enables you to hoist the grain 15 ft., then it can be directed where wanted by an 8-ft. flexible spout. With a 2½ h.p. gasoline engine, 15 to 20 bushels to the minute can be handled. A relief door directly above the receiving hopper can be used to allow the grain to slide back into the hopper so that the elevator can be started easily under heavy load.

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G.G.G. 2½ h.p. Gasoline Engine \$63.50
20 feet 3-inch, 3-ply Belting 3.00

Implements and General Supplies sold for cash to farmers direct from the factory.

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Winnipeg-Manitoba Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

CHEAP FALL PLOWING

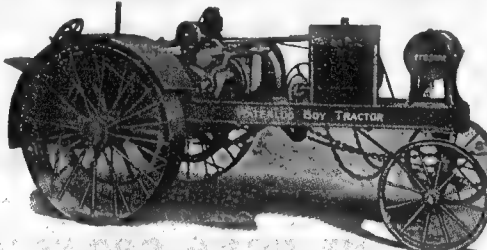
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PROMPT DELIVERY
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We are always well stocked with Waterloo Boy Tractors and repair parts. Place your order today. We absolutely guarantee to make shipment any day you mention.

We also handle Gas Engines, Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Milking Machines, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.



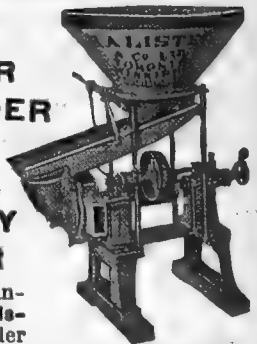
Weight only 4800 lbs. Brake Test 24 h.p.; Draw Bar 12 h.p. Ignition, High Tension Dixie Magneto, with impulse Starter

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The farmer produces \$1,000 a year off a quarter section, he gets \$350, the "Interests" get \$650. In order to understand how this can be reversed so that the farmer will get \$650 instead of \$350, get "The Farmer and The Interests," 75c post paid.

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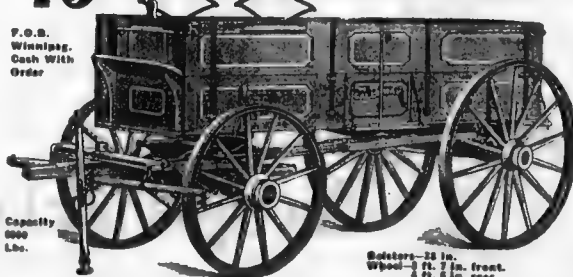
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Made Expressly for Use in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta



Galloway's Grain-Tight Wagon Box

Made from selected best quality box boards procurable, well braced and ironed. Southern pine bottom, tongued and grooved, and supplied with five hardwood stiles, reinforced at wearing places; double thickness where the box rests on the bolsters; detachable spring seat; Comstock patent endgate furnished regularly on all boxes. All woodwork is thoroughly seasoned. Painting of the highest order.

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We Guarantee "Galloway" Wagons to be well made of good material, thoroughly seasoned and of sufficient strength for all purposes for which they are designed. Should any breakage occur within one year from date of sale to the user, resulting from defective material or workmanship, new parts will be furnished without charge, provided the defective part is returned to us at Winnipeg as evidence of such defect.

Complete Price List F.O.B. Winnipeg

Cat. No.	Arm or Skin in.	Tire in.	Gear Only	Wagon Complete
4P911	3 1/2 x 11	2	\$49.75	\$75.00
4P912	3 1/2 x 11	2 1/2	51.75	77.50
4P913	3 1/2 x 11	3	54.50	79.50
4P914	Double Wagon Box with Seat			23.50
4P915	Double Wagon Box without Seat			20.75
4P916	Tip-top Box, 10 in.			4.50
4P917	Extra for Neckyoke and Whiffletree			2.00

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The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Branches at REGINA, SASK. CALGARY, ALTA. FORT WILLIAM, ONT.
Winnipeg-Manitoba Agency at NEW WESTMINSTER British Columbia

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Elevators: ST. BONIFACE and FORT WILLIAM
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SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO
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TION

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Liberal advances made on Bills of
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WINNIPEG

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG

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We watch the grading of each car, allow liberal advances on all bills of lading
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Your Low Grade Grain

will bring big prices if you ship to a live Commission
House who can catch the big bulges these days. Write,
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See that your bills of lading read Notify James Richardson & Sons, Limited,
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We will be glad to have you write us any time.

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Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Established 1857.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, September 9, 1916)
Wheat—Markets have been strong and steady during last week and a fair volume of trading was done in the local pit. With the danger of a railway strike in the United States averted, prices were influenced by the various bullish reports about American spring wheat, bad weather in the Argentine and disappointing European crops. On the bearish side, the developments in the Balkans pointed to a possibility of an earlier opening of the Dardanelles, but this does not seem likely to occur soon and meanwhile a lot of export business is being worked at present prices. The high point for the week was reached on Friday, due in large measure to evening up by the trade in anticipation of a bullish U.S. government report. This report gave the estimate for winter and spring wheat production at 611,000,000 bushels, but its influence was pretty well discounted. The car receipts at Winnipeg show an increasing quantity of new wheat, with a large percentage grading feed. The demand at present is chiefly for higher grades, with no steady market for No. 6 and feed.

Oats—Have also been steady and stronger in tone, with a moderate amount of trade in both futures and cash. The latest American crop reports on corn and oats are bearish.
Barley—Has been quiet and steady. Offerings are light and readily absorbed.
Flax—Markets have lacked any special feature and prices show only a slight variation from the previous week's close.

WINNIPEG FUTURES				
Wheat—	Oct.	Dec.	May	
September 5	154½	149½	151½	
September 6	155½	150½	152½	
September 7	155½	150½	151½	
September 8	155½	150½	151½	
September 9	155½	150½	151½	
September 10	155½	150½	151½	
September 11	155½	150½	151½	
Week ago	150	145	147	
Year ago	89½	89½	95½	
Oats—				
September 5	50½	49		
September 6	51½	49½		
September 7	51½	49½		
September 8	49½	49½		
September 9	50½	48½		
September 10	50½	48½		
September 11	50½	48½		
Week ago	49	47		
Year ago	36½	35½		
Flax—				
September 5	185½	185½	185½	
September 6	186	186	185½	
September 7	187	187	186½	
September 8	187	187	186½	
September 9	187	187	186½	
September 10	187	187	186½	
September 11	187	187	186½	
Week ago	188	188	188½	
Year ago	148½	146½	148	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES				
(Sample Market, Sept. 9)				
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.71½			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.67½			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.68			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 3 cars, arrive	1.61½			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.66			
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.69			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.65½			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car, W. P.	1.58½			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.65½			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.61½			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.66			
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.66½			
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.57			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	1.53½			
No. 3 wheat, part car	1.58½			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.57½			
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.57½			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.62			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.51½			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.39			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, W. P.	1.57½			
No. 4 wheat, part car	1.54½			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.45			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.50½			
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.50½			
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.38½			
Sample grade wheat, 1 car, bin burnt	1.22			
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.33½			
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	1.41			
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.45			
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.45½			
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	1.33			
Sample grade wheat, 2 cars	1.18			

No grade wheat, 1 car	1.38
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.28½
No grade wheat, 3 cars	1.18½
No grade wheat, 1 car	1.51½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.51
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.49
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.49½
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.48
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, 48 lbs.	1.40½
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars, 51½ lbs.	1.55½
No. 2 white oats, 1 car	45½
No. 3 white oats, 10 cars	45
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	44
Standard white oats, 1 car	45½
No grade oats, 1 car, seedy	42½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	44½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, old	46
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, old	46
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	44½
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	45½
No. 4 white oats, 3 cars, dirty	43½
Standard white oats, 2 cars	45½
No. 3 white oats, 3 cars	44½
Sample oats, 2 cars, Montana	48
Standard white oats, 1 car	46
Standard white oats, 1 car	45½
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	44
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	1.22
No. 3 rye, 1 car	1.21
No. 2 rye, 2 cars, arrive	1.22
No. 3 rye, 1 car	1.20
No. 2 rye, 1 car	1.23½
No. 2 rye, 2 cars	1.21½
No. 2 rye, 3 cars, dockage	1.23
No. 3 rye, 2 cars	1.21
No. 2 rye, 2 cars, dockage	1.24
No. 2 rye, 1 car, dockage	1.23

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in the interior terminal elevators for the week ending September 6 is as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	1,882.12	94,087.10	
"	Oats		31,486.20	
"	Barley		1,861.34	
"	Flax	994.16	12,462.54	
Moose Jaw	Wheat	10,677.30	6,794.20	264,475.00
"	Oats	1,599.24		25,288.10
"	Barley			9,933.00
"	Flax	339.33		2,916.30
Calgary	Wheat		1,194.00	9,853.00
"	Oats		1,571.00	9,235.00
"	Mix'd		121.00	
"	Grain			74,480 lbs.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

Liverpool, Sept. 9.—Market firm.	
No. 2 red winter	\$2.14½
No. 1 Northern Manitoba	2.16½
No. 2 Northern Manitoba	2.15½
Chicago spring	2.09½
No. 3 Northern Manitoba	2.13½
Caroes (Liverpool)	
No. 1 Northern Manitoba	2.08½

Note—These prices are approximately the value of wheat at the rate of exchange, \$4.77. Rate of exchange is not furnished by Broomhall.—Manitoba Free Press.

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Sept. 8, 1916.—1916 Wheat

This Year	Last Year
1 hard	46,008.10
1 Nor.	1,979,939.10
2 Nor.	552,414.40
3 Nor.	510,703.40
No. 4	299,651.30
Others	1,647,682.30
This week	5,036,399.40
Last week	6,351,674.20
Decrease	1,315,274.40
1 C.W.	88,816.06
2 C.W.	2,094,480.10
3 C.W.	549,930.24
Ex. 1 Fd.	68,822.13
Others	687,136.33
This week	3,489,186.18
Last week	4,326,325.01
Decrease	837,138.17
Flaxseed	
1 N.W.C.	849,613.44
2 C.W.	158,662.51
3 C.W.	20,799.48
Others	34,236.28
This week	1,063,313.03
Last week	1,064,579.20
Decrease	1,266.17
Last year's total	1,013,864.01

This Year	Last Year
1 hard	88,595.00
1 Nor.	995,005.00
2 Nor.	335,164.00
3 Nor.	67,797.80
No. 4	17,002.10
Others	431,350.10
This week	1,935,519.50
Last week	367,081.40
Increase	1,568,438.10
Oats	
1 C.W.	323.08
2 C.W.	18,855.20
3 C.W.	19,440.17
Ex. 1 Fd.	5,222.20
Others	18,604.20
This week	107,172.21
Last week	61,778.18
Increase	45,394.03
Barley	
1 N.W.C.	111,908.43
2 C.W.	108,952.19
3 C.W.	19,641.27
Others	18,604.20
This week	329,140.35
Last week	370,362.35
Decrease	41,222.00
Last year's total	209,081.11

SHIPMENTS	
1916—Lake	1916—Rail
Wheat	2,788,239.50
Oats	1,483,874.17
Barley	205,213.40
Flax	120,397.29
Wheat	733,600.00
Oats	5,722.00
Barley	26,473.00
Flax	85,998.00

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending Sept. 8, 1916.	Wheat	Oats	Barley
At Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	5,036,399	3,489,186	329,140
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	6,822,743	8,060,952	879,817
Total	11,859,142	11,550,138	1,108,957
At Buffalo and Duluth	1,906,698	541,755	119,467
Total this week	13,765,840	12,091,893	1,228,424
Total last week	15,877,651	11,367,110	1,781,674
Total last year	3,615,916	965,523	245,358

INSPECTIONS

Statement showing the amount of grain inspected in the Western grain inspection division

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Sept. 9, were:—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.61½	\$1.67½
2 Nor. wheat	1.58½	1.65½
3 Nor. wheat	1.57½	1.59½
3 white oats	50	44
Barley	77-85	67-105
Flax, No. 1	1.86½	2.07½
Futures—		
Oct. wheat	1.55½ (Sept.)	1.61½
Dec. wheat	1.50½	1.49½
May wheat	1.52½	1.60

for period September 1, 1915, to August 31, 1916 compared with previous year:—

1915-1916	1914-1915
Wheat	338,425,200
Oats	116,134,550
Barley	13,246,200
Flax	5,801,750
Screenings	339,000
Rye	160,000

CROP GRADING LOW
On Sunday, September 10, a total of 276 cars of grain were inspected. There were 212 cars of wheat inspected of which 149 were new crop. Of these 149, 1 car went 1 Nor., 7 cars 2 Nor., 20 cars 3 Nor., 30 cars No. 4, 19 cars No. 5, 7 cars No. 6, 38 cars feed, 8 cars no grade and 10 cars rejected. On Monday, September 11, there are 600 cars of grain in sight for inspection.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Sept. 7.—Chicago livestock markets have been most wild and erratic during the last week. Threat of the great railroad strike was responsible for the chaotic conditions late last week. An embargo late in the week knocked the bottom out of things for a while. Excessive shipments followed the high prices. The best finished heavy cattle are very scarce and these have advanced 35 to 50 cents, selling around \$11.00 to \$11.50. All other cattle are about the same as last week and the run is mainly grassers selling at \$7.75 to \$8.50. Beef gathering from the ranges has been of small volume as yet, the labor and railroad strike threats tying this up also. The same strike threat tied up the stocker market. Good quality feeders are going at \$6.75 to \$7.50. Lambs have advanced 25 to 40 cents in a week, but violent fluctuations have been the rule. The feeder demand is growing, but the rail embargo tied this country outlet up.

The foreign military demand is setting horse prices. The French are paying \$160 to \$165, the Italians \$145 to \$160 and the British \$175 to \$190, with a few straight gunners at \$200. Commercial stuff for Eastern markets mostly goes at \$170 to \$210. Little drafter business is being done.

The strike threat affected the hog market also and prices shot up to the season's top, bacon grades being quoted at \$11.25 to \$11.50, while trash got \$10.75. The market has been very unstable, speculation rife and packers shy at the prevalent high prices.

Wool values are firm over nearly all Eastern markets and the staple lines are being closely held.

South St. Paul, Sept. 9.—Livestock trade this week has been slowly recuperating from effects of the sharp fluctuations late in August and at the start of the present month which resulted from threat of a railroad strike of countrywide proportions. Supplies of all sorts of stock at this and other markets have been sharply curtailed and for that reason reactionary tendency of prices from the extreme low spot at the close last week was evident in most departments.

Fat cattle prices gradually worked up 10 to 25 cents the first half of the week; but eased off somewhat towards the close with prospect of a generous run of rangers as well as native killers here and elsewhere. In the East, packers' coolers still carry considerable quantities of meat accumulated late in August in anticipation of a tieup of transportation lines and that fact also has had adverse bearing on the local situation.

No choice corn fed cattle arrived here this week, quotations up to \$10.00 having failed to attract anything of that grade, which indicates that this section of the country has been pretty thoroughly combed for finished beefs. Only isolated clearance up to \$9.00 has been noted in the steer department since the week opened and with few exceptions grassers here have been obliged to sell under the \$8.00 line and mostly between \$7.25 and \$5.50. An increased percentage of Montana, Dakota and Canadian stock is looked for and, as such varieties carry relatively good merits or

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from Sept. 5 to Sept. 11 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	WHEAT	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej.
Sept. 5	162½	160½	155½	148½	143	..	..	..	51½	50½	50½	49½	49½	86	83	76½	76½	184	181	..	..
6	162½	160½	155½	148½	143½	..	..	..	51½	50½	50½	49½	49½	86	83	76½	76½	184	181	..	..
7	164	162	157	149	142	117	111	111	51½	50½	50½	50	49½	85	82	76½	76½	185	182	..	..
8	164½	162½	159½	152½	145½	121½	144½	144½	54½	50½	50½	50½	50	85	82	76½	76½	188½	185½	..	..
9	161½	158½	157½	149½	140½	110½	111½	111½	51½	50½	50½	49½	49½	85½	82½	77	77	186½	183½	..	..
11	161½	159½	156½	150½	141	..	..	..	50½	49½	49½	49½	49½	85	81	76	76	187	184	158	..
Week ago	157½	155½	150½	143½	138½	..	..	..	50½	49½	48½	48½	48½	86½	82½	76½	76½	186½	183½	..	..
Year ago	96½	94½	89½	81½	..	..	..	..	39	37	37	35½	34½	53	49½	42½	42	146	143	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto Sept 7	Calgary Sept. 9	Chicago Sept. 7	St. Paul Sept. 8	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary Sept. 6	Saskatoon Sept. 6	Regina Sept. 6	Brandon
	Sept. 11	Year Ago						Sept. 11	Year Ago				
Cattle	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers	6.50-7.00	6.75-7.00	8.30-8.80	6.00-6.70	10.75-11.50	7.50-8.50	Fancy dairy	28c	19c-21c	22c-23c		24c	
Best butcher steers	6.50-7.00	6.25-6.75	6.90-8.00	6.00-6.70	10.00-10.75	7.50-8.50	No. 1 dairy		20c	25c	22c-25c	23c	
Fair to good butcher steers	5.50-6.25	5.25-6.25	6.10-6.90		8.50-10.00	6.25-7.00	Good round lots		18c-19c	20c	20c	20c	
Good to choice fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.75	6.30-6.80	5.00-5.25	7.25-8.35	6.00-7.00							
Medium to good cows	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.25	5.60-6.20		5.75-7.25	5.75-6.50	Eggs (per doz.)						
Common cows	4.00-4.50		4.50-5.00	4.00-4.50	4.75-5.65	5.00-5.75	Subject to candling	22c-23c		18c	20c		
Canners	3.00-3.75		3.75-4.25	2.00-3.00	3.75-4.65	4.00-4.75	New laid	27c	18c		25c	22c	
Good to choice heifers	5.75-6.25	6.00-6.25	6.50-7.00	5.25-5.70	7.25-10.25	6.00-7.00							
Fair to good heifers	5.00-5.50		6.00-6.50	5.25-5.70	4.75-7.25		Potatoes						
Best oen	5.75-6.25	5.00-5.50		4.00-5.00	6.00-8.00	5.50-6.00	In sacks, per bushel, new	60c	40c	\$1.20	45c	75c	
Best butcher bulls	5.25-5.75		7.00-7.40		5.00-6.50	5.00-5.50	Milk and Cream						
Common or bologna bulls	4.50-5.00		5.50-6.25		6.00-7.25	6.00-6.50	Sweet cream (per lb. but- ter-fat)	36c	30c				
Best feeder steers	5.00-6.00	5.50-5.75	6.40-6.80	5.75-6.50	4.50-6.50	6.00-7.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. but- ter-fat)	34c-32c	22c				
Best stocker steers	5.00-6.00	4.25-5.75	5.40-5.80				Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)		\$2.00				
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$65-\$75	\$75-\$100	\$75-\$80		\$60-\$80	Live Poultry						
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$35-\$65		\$45-\$60	Spring chickens	20c	8c	22c	22c	25c	
Hogs							Fowl	15c	10c	15c	20c	18c	
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$11.85	\$9.00	11.75-11.85	\$10.75	10.40-10.85	10.00-10.40	Ducks	16c	12c	15c	15c	18c	
Light hogs	\$10.00				11.15-11.50	\$10.40	Geese	12c		12c	18c	18c	
Heavy hogs	\$9.00	\$6.00-6.50	8.25		10.00-10.25		Turkey	18c	11c-18c	18c	25c	25c	
Stags	\$8.00	\$4.50			10.00-10.85		Hay (per ton)		No. 1's		No. 1's	No. 1's	
Sheep and Lambs							No. 2 Red Top	\$10-\$12	\$14		\$8-\$10	\$11	
Choice lambs	10.00-10.75	8.00	10.00-10.50	\$9.00	9.50-10.75	7.50-9.75	No. 2 Upland	\$9-\$11	\$12	\$8		\$3	
Best killing sheep	7.50-8.25	6.00-6.50	16.50-8.00	7.50	6.25-7.50	5.00-8.25	No. 2 Timothy	\$15	\$16	\$14	\$10		
							No. 2 Midland	\$7	\$11		\$11 pressed		
							Clover and Timothy	\$13-\$14					

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Thousands send their yearly catch to us. After trying many others, they stay with us. Why experiment? Why run the risk of losing money another year? Send your furs where you are sure of fair treatment. No deductions for commissions or transportation. Highest prices paid because of established outlet in manufacturing centers. Fair grading. Prompt returns. We submit offer if requested. Write for our price list, showing exactly what you will get for furs. This will put you on our mailing list. We keep you informed so no one can mislead you about market prices.

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FISH

You must be tired eating meat. Try a change. Eat fish. Our Salt Fish Department is now fully equipped for making shipments. Make your selection from the varieties listed below and mail us your order.

Brick Cod, 1 and 2 lbs. Lb. \$0.12	Whitefish, 100 lb. kegs. Each \$10.00
Strip Cod, 30 lb. boxes. Lb. .15	Whitefish, 20 lb. pails. Each 2.25
Salt Herring, 100 lb. keg. Each 6.90	Mackerel, 20 lb. pails. Each 4.00
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We guarantee very pound we ship. Terms: Cash with order. We will mail recipe "How to Take Care of Fish" with each shipment. Bankers: Dominion Bank, North End Branch.

THE CONSUMERS FISH CO. Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE POULTRY

Hens Per lb. 15c	Ducks Per lb. 12c
Roosters (any age) " 13c	Geese " 15c
Turkeys " 20c	Broilers " 20c
Ducklings " 15c	

All prices quoted are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, and are guaranteed for 10 days from date of this paper. Terms—Cash, Bank Money Order, on receipt of goods. Save time in shipping by making your own crates and shipping direct. Your station agent will give you full information with regard to the express companies' regulations governing crate requirements. This will save you the express charges out, but if you cannot do this let us know the variety, how many you have, and we will forward our crates for shipping.

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BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed

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dinarily, they should give the native display keener competition the next two months.

Butcher cows and heifers averaged the same in quality as the steer stuff. Only a few lots reached \$7.00 and the bulk of the display was at \$5.00 to \$6.50, with cutters and canners inside the \$4.00 to \$4.75 limits mostly.

Stocker and feeder demand from the country was disappointing for State Fair week, a fact accounted for largely by the menace of a railroad strike which had dissuaded many prospective purchasers from coming in to buy finished stock. Prices gained 15 to 25 cents on good steers and heifers and in some cases more. Steers sold out of first hands mostly between \$4.75 and \$6.75, and she stock at \$4.50 to \$6.25.

Hog receipts were light and prices strengthened until just before the close. Upward trend put the week's top at \$10.75 on choice porkers from local feed lots. Few got over \$10.50, however, and the bulk of the run sold from the latter mark down to \$10.00, with best bacon type hogs generally doing better than the plain weighty sorts.

Winnipeg, Sept. 11.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards, St. Boniface, for the past week were as follows: Cattle, 2,600; calves, 205; sheep and lambs, 1,000; hogs, 1,500.

With moderate receipts the end of last week we had a fairly active trade at steady prices. On light supplies the first of this week there was no change in conditions. Good to choice steers are bringing from \$6.50 to \$7.00, with fair to good kind \$6.00 to \$6.40, and common steers as low as \$5.50. Best fat cows and heifers are bringing \$5.50 to \$6.00. Trade on oxen and bulls remains the same, fat smooth oxen bringing up to \$6.25 with bulls up to \$5.75. Stocker and feeder trade is fairly active, best bred steers selling up to \$6.00. Now that the strike question in the United States is settled we look for a good open trade to take care of whatever supplies of cattle come forward.

Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs. bring \$7.50 to \$8.50, common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00. The quality of sheep and lambs coming forward is good. Good to choice lambs are selling from \$8.50 to \$9.50, with sheep from \$6.50 to \$7.50.

The hog market closed strong the end of last week at \$10.90 fed and watered. On light receipts the first of the week the market opened Monday at \$10.90 and Tuesday there was an advance to \$11.15 and Wednesday to \$11.40, Thursday \$11.55 and closed for the week \$11.55 to \$11.85. Calgary, Sept. 9.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. reports last week's Alberta stockyards receipts as: Horses, 520; cattle, 1,680; hogs, 764; sheep, 1,600; and this week's receipts: Horses, 236; cattle, 890; hogs, 1,435; sheep, 696. This week a year ago they were: Horses, 89; cattle, 701; hogs, 796; sheep, 161.

There was good demand for fat cattle, and we sold one car of steers from Crossfield U.F.A. at \$6.70, the top price received for cattle on this market for some time. We sold one car of fair cows at \$5.25. Desirable stock steers sold at \$6.00. Dairy colors and qualities were a drag on the market, and these sold as low as \$4.00.

There were no hogs received till the latter part of the week. Eastern markets kept advancing, and all Thursday's hogs sold here for \$11.00, Friday's for \$11.25. We look for a good strong hog market next week as the demand is by no means satisfied.

Spring lambs brought \$9.25. (Top prices this week a year ago on steers, hogs and lambs, \$6.65, \$8.75 and \$7.50 respectively). We received for sale 54 per cent. of the cattle, 14 per cent. of the hogs and 63 per cent. of the sheep arriving at the yards.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, Sept. 11.—Note: All prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—No. 1 quality is bringing 28 cents on the Farmers' and Gardeners' Produce Exchange. There is not enough No. 1 arriving, the percentage of No. 2 being much larger. The city demand for good stuff is keen and the premium between No. 1 and lower grades is far more than will pay for any little extra trouble in turning out the higher quality product.

Eggs—New laid eggs are 27 cents. That means "new laid" too and it doesn't pay to send in any other kind. The quality of most of the eggs arriving now is good as also is the demand.

Cream—Prices are the same as last week, with a fairly liberal supply.

Potatoes—Potato prices are unchanged at 60 cents a bushel. Reports from Ontario seem to indicate a short crop with a consequent good demand for Western potatoes. The British Columbia crop is very fair again this year and that province is again looking to Ontario to take a considerable amount of its surplus as was the case last year.

Hay—Hay prices are about the same as for the past few weeks. We are quoting No. 2 grades since most of the hay arriving is No. 2 rather than No. 1. The local demand keeps all shipped in pretty well cleaned up.

SUGAR DOWN 40 CENTS

Toronto, Sept. 7.—A spectacular decline in sugar was announced yesterday afternoon, going into effect at 2 o'clock, when it was asserted that all grades had been lowered 40 cents a hundred. Such a break is almost unprecedented, but dealers have known for some time that a reduction had to come, unless the price of raw sugar took a sudden jump. The reason for the decline was that there was too large a spread between the cost of raw and refined sugars. Before yesterday's decline this difference amounted to \$1.84 a hundred, while in normal times it is about 86 cents. Following the New York decline of 1 cent a pound, Toronto wholesalers lowered prices, and retailers will follow suit shortly. The cost of raw sugar is approximately \$5.02 net in New York, and the net cost of refined was \$6.86. Since the beginning of the year sugar has advanced \$1.55, before it started to react early in the summer. Since June there was a reduction of 40 cents, which added to the present decline makes sugar 80 cents cheaper than when it was at the high point. Sugar futures, however, closed 2 to 13 points higher in New York on September 6.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged \$7,553.99
Strathern Red Cross Auxiliary of
Methuen, Man. 10.00

Total \$7,563.99

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged \$713.00
Grass Lake Local G.G.A., Luseland. 40.00

Total \$753.00

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Twenty years' experience in the careful checking of grades is at your service when you ship your grain to the

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We want some, and are buying continuously any grade. If you cannot get box cars, wire, phone or write us and we will supply sacks to ship in stock cars. Market prices date of inspection.

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CASH for Live POULTRY

Send us your live poultry and secure prompt remittance at highest market prices. Per lb.

Spring Chickens	20c
Turkeys, one year old birds	24c
Turkeys, old hens and toms	20c
Hens	15c
Young Roosters	14c
Old Roosters	10c
Ducks, 1916 hatch	16c

Express Money Order mailed same day birds received. Crates furnished on request. Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg and are absolutely guaranteed.

WINNIPEG FISH CO. LTD. Winnipeg, Man.

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens	14c to 15c
Ducks	15c
Turkeys	19c
Young Roosters	Best Market Price
Broilers	Best Market Price

These prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

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WE BUY YOUR BIRDS ALIVE
OLD AND YOUNG STOCK WANTED

Turkeys	18c per lb.
Hens	15c "
Roosters, 1 year old	14c "
Roosters, old	10c "
Ducklings, fattened	15c "
Chickens, 1916 hatch	20c "

Prices are delivered in Winnipeg, and are for marketable birds. Crates supplied. This is not a commission house. We deal in poultry and buy your birds outright.

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Our delivered prices, freight prepaid f.o.b. a 40c rate. (This rate is applicable to the majority of stations).

No. 1 FIR DIMENSION Surfaced One Side One Edge			FIR SHIPLAP			FIR FINISH		
Length.	Price.		Specified Lengths, \$2.00 extra.			Specified Lengths, \$4.00 extra		
2x4	6 and 2	\$21.50	Size. Grade.	Price.		Size. Grade.	Price.	
	12 and 14	22.50	1x 6—No. 1	\$22.50		1x 4 —No. 1	\$31.00	
	10 and 16	23.50	1x 8—No. 1	23.50		1x 6 or 8—No. 1	36.00	
	18 and 20	24.50	1x10—No. 1	23.50		5, 10, 12—No. 1	38.00	
2x6	6 and 8	20.50	FIR COMMON BOARDS			FIR CASING AND BASE		
	12 and 14	22.50	Specified Lengths, \$2.00 extra.			Size. Grade.	Price.	
	10 and 16	23.50	1x 4—No. 1	\$21.00		4, 5 or 6-in.—No. 1 Casing	\$40.00	
2x8	18 and 20	24.50	1x 6—No. 1	22.50		8, 10 or 12-in.—No. 1 Base	42.00	
	22 and 24	25.50	1x 8—No. 1	23.50	DOOR AND WINDOW JAMBS			
2x10	12 and 14	23.50	1x10—No. 1	23.50	Rabbited Door Jambs	\$42.00		
	10 and 16	24.50	1x12—No. 1	24.50	Rabbited Window Jambs	39.00		
	18 and 20	25.50	FIR DROP SIDING			SHELVING		
	22 and 24	26.50	Specified Lengths, \$4.00 extra.			Specified Lengths, \$4.00 extra		
	26 and 28	28.50	Size. Grade.	Price.		Fir Shelving	\$28.50	
2x12	12 and 14	24.00	1x 4—No. 1	\$25.00		Spruce Shelving	33.50	
	10 and 16	25.00	1x 4—No. 3	23.00		Cedar Shelving	35.00	
	18 and 20	26.00	1x 6—No. 1	32.50	FIR LATH			
	22 and 24	27.00	1x 6—No. 3	30.50	Fir Lath	\$4.00		
	26 and 28	29.00	1x 6—No. 3½	24.50	CEDAR FINISH			
3x6	12 and 14	25.00	FIR NOVELTY SIDING			Specified Lengths, \$4.00 extra		
	10 and 16	26.00	Specified Lengths, \$4.00 extra.			Size. Grade.	Price.	
	18 and 20	27.00	1x 4—No. 1	\$28.00		1x 4 —No. 1	\$42.00	
3x8	22 and 24	28.00	1x 4—No. 3	26.00		1x 6 or 8—No. 1	44.00	
	26 and 28	30.00	RED CEDAR SIDING			5, 10, 12—No. 1	46.00	
3x10	12 and 14	26.00	Specified Lengths, \$4.00 extra.			CEDAR CASING AND BASE		
	10 and 16	27.00	Size. Grade.	Price.		Size. Grade.	Price.	
	18 and 20	28.00	1x 4—No. 1, Angle Rustic	\$35.00		5 or 6 in.—No. 1 Casing	\$47.00	
3x12	22 and 24	29.00	1x 4—No. 1 T. & G. Rustic	37.00		8, 10, 12—No. 1 Base	49.00	
	26 and 28	31.00	1x 6—No. 1 Drop Siding	45.00	RED CEDAR SHINGLES			
4x4	12 and 14	25.50	½ x 6—No. 1 Bevel Siding	26.50	XXX—No. 1	\$3.25		
	10 and 16	26.50	½ x 4—No. 1 Bevel Siding	25.50	XX—No. 2	2.25		
	18 and 20	27.50	FIR FLOORING			DIMENSION RECKONER		
	22 and 24	29.50	Specified Lengths, \$4.00 extra.			Showing number of feet in each piece.		
	30 and 32	30.50	Size. Grade.	Price.		Size. Length.		
4x6	12 and 14	26.50	1x 3—No. 1 Edge Grain	\$37.50			12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26 28	
	10 and 16	27.50	1x 4—No. 1 Edge Grain	35.50				FEET
	18 and 20	28.50	1x 4—No. 1 Flat Grain	25.00		2 x 4	8 9 11 12 13 15 16	..
	26 and 28	29.50	1x 6—No. 1 Flat Grain	31.00		2 x 6	12 14 16 18 20 22 24 26	..
4x8	12 and 14	26.50	1x 4—No. 3	23.00		2 x 8	16 19 21 24 27 29 32 35 37	..
	10 and 16	27.50	1x 6—No. 3	29.00		4 x 4	16 19 21 24 27 29 32 35 37	..
	18 and 20	28.50	1x 4—No. 3½	22.50		2x10	20 23 27 30 33 37 40 43 47	..
	22 and 24	29.50	1x 6—No. 3½	23.50		2x12	24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56	..
	26 and 28	30.50	FIR CEILING			4 x 6	24 28 32 36 40 44 48 52 56	..
	30 and 32	31.50	Specified Lengths, \$4.00 extra.			6 x 6	32 42 48 54 60 66 72 78 84	..
6x6	12 and 14	27.50	Size. Grade.	Price.		6 x 8	48 56 64 72 80 88 96 104 112	..
	10 and 16	28.00	1x 4—No. 1	\$25.50		8 x 8	64 75 85 96 107 117 128 139 149	..
	18 and 20	28.50	1x 4—No. 3	23.50				
	22 and 24	29.00	1x 4—No. 1	21.50				
	26 and 28	29.50	2 x 4—No. 3	20.00				
	30 and 32	30.00	FIR STEPPING					
8x8	12 and 14	27.50	Specified Lengths, \$4.00 extra.					
	10 and 16	28.00	Size. Grade.	Price.				
	18 and 20	28.50	1½x8 to 12—No. 1 Edge Grain	\$48.00				
	22 and 24	29.00	1½x8 to 12—No. 1 Edge Grain	48.00				
	26 and 28	29.50	1½x8 to 12—No. 1 Flat Grain	38.00				
	30 and 32	30.00	1½x8 to 12—No. 1 Flat Grain	38.00				

PAYMENT—Terms of payment, \$50.00 cash with order and bank certificate for approximate amount of balance. Payment of balance subject to **Arrival, Unloading and Examination of Car**. Or \$200.00 cash with order (to cover prepaid freight charges), balance arrival of car. If draft for full amount accompanies the order, a discount of 2% is allowed after the actual freight has been deducted.

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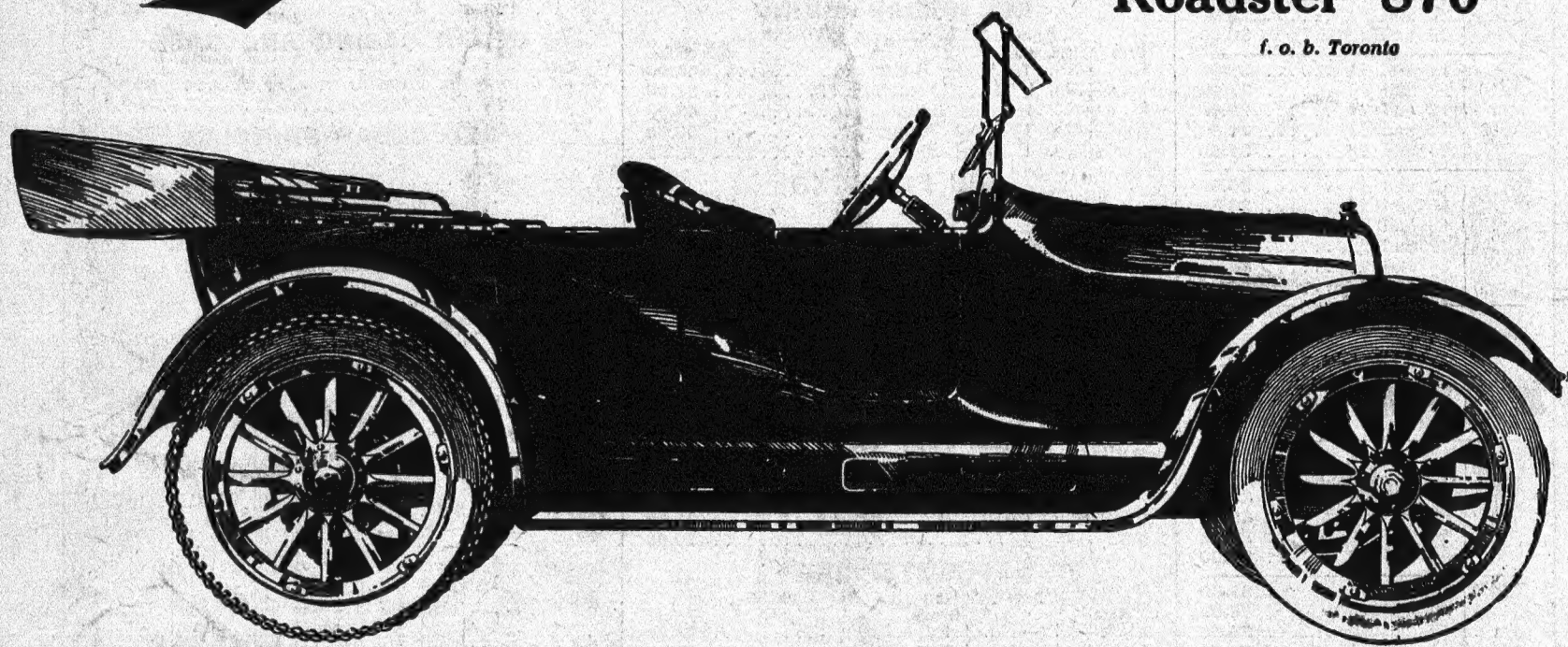
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